

The Saint Paul Press.

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TERMS:
DAILY PRESS—To the subscriber, five cents per week, or \$1.00 per annum in advance.
SUNDAY PRESS—To the subscriber, five cents per week, or \$1.00 per annum in advance.
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A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become so firmly fixed in the States as well as in the North, as to be a permanent and a just measure of the Union. I have no objection to its being made a subject of national discussion, and I have no objection to its being made a subject of national discussion, and I have no objection to its being made a subject of national discussion.

Gen. Bull has issued the following General Order from the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, at Nashville: I. No person, whatsoever, shall be permitted to follow the army or remain in its camp, who has not some legitimate duty to perform. II. All persons, not officers or soldiers, who are in the camp, shall be required to have with them, written certificates, signed by the officer by whom they may be employed, whether in a public or private capacity, and approved by the commanding officer, setting forth their position or duty, and the name of the person to whom they are attached. III. The Federal Government will not tolerate any person who is in the camp, who is not a member of the army, and who is not a member of the army, and who is not a member of the army.

—The Secretary of the Interior, upon the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, has removed the Land Office in California for encroaching by charging largely for administering the oath of loyalty to pre-emptors and others, owners of public lands. They have no right to take fee except as prescribed by law or regulation, and the duty in question is not recognized as one entitling the Land Office to fees.

—An official war bulletin from the War Department creates two military departments—last, that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, to be called the Department of Shenandoah, to be commanded by Gen. Banks; 2d—that portion of Virginia east of Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac, and the Frederickburg and Richmond railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, to be under the command of General McDowell.

—Hon Levi Dimmick died at Binghamton, New York, on Sunday morning. He was, at the time of his death, the Superintendent of Sections Numbers Two and Three of the Chenango Canal. He had been a member of the State Senate and had filled other public offices with credit.

—The people of Accoane and Northampton counties, Va., or what is called the "Eastern Shore," have voted by a large majority in favor of being joined to Maryland.

—The most capable of landlords, Col. Wm. H. Spooner, has retired from the United States Hotel, Boston, with abundant honors. Mr. Wallis of Cleveland succeeds him.

—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who distinguished himself in the great Arctic Exploring Expedition, to be Brigadier-General.

—It is reported that Mr. McClellan, wife of Gen. George B. McClellan, intends to take up her residence in Trenton, New Jersey, for the summer, and that apartments have already been engaged for her accommodation.

—The Southern traitors know their Northern allies. The Memphis *Advertiser* of the 5th of March has an article on the speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in Congress, which was more distinguished by a critical zeal against the Government, than by anxiety for the suppression of the rebellion. We quote from the *Advertiser*:

There are a few among the many Northern men in public life, who are considered true to the South, who still have the courage and consistency to tell the truth to the North, and who are fully aware of the consequences may involve a loss of personal freedom. Of this class are Messrs. Vallandigham and Voorhees.

—On Wednesday, the steamer *Sucker* State, from up the river, had bad luck in getting through the draw of the Rock Island bridge, and was damaged \$1,000 worth; giving the anti bridge party a text upon which to have a new howl against the "material obstruction."

—Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the Acts of January and August, 1853, granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, are applicable only to the cases of those created, and not to those of those called into service by the Act of July last; nor are their widows and orphans entitled to non-user under the Act of 4th of July, 1853. Grave doubts may be suggested whether the existing laws make provisions for pensions to the widows of those now in service, who may die from disease or be killed in battle; and upon the whole question the Attorney General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pension in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia re-called under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law, signed by the President, March 3, 1862, of the 23d of August, 1861, are in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

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SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. H. H. Wain, Chaplain, Second Regt. Minn. Volunteers.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. in relation to the report for the quarter ending December 1st, 1861, and March 20th, 1862. As we have had no text or shelter of any kind for the accommodation of meetings, as during most of the time the weather has been bleak and excessively stormy, and the regiment has been engaged in very active service, having marched three hundred and twenty-four miles, and traveled by water five hundred and forty, making a total of one thousand and thirty miles, leaving St. Paul, October 14th, two thousand and two hundred and fifty miles, we have had public religious services but once, and then in a house of worship at Lebanon, Kentucky. Four Sabatists out of the five we have spent in marching, one in battle and ten in camp.

I have distributed over 15,000 pages of religious tracts, 100 volumes of religious books, fifty testaments, a large number of periodicals, and now have on hand for circulation a library of fifty valuable religious works. We have also made it a special object to order and distribute the offerings of our sick and wounded soldiers in camp and in the hospitals at Somerset, Lebanon, Louisville and Nashville, where we now have over two hundred men. These visits have always been received by my afflicted fellow-soldiers, with the most marked expressions of gratitude.

In behalf of our hospital fund, I have addressed a circular to the citizens of Minnesota, and sent copies to several prominent papers, by which it has been published and widely circulated. The condition of this fund from the time our regiment entered the service, until the present is as follows:

Dec. 24th, 1861, From Baptist Church, Hastings, \$100.00
" 26th, " Rev. Mr. H. H. Wain, Church, St. Paul, 8.00
Feb. 4th, 1862, From Baptist Church, Hastings, 5.00
" 26th, " Rev. Mr. H. H. Wain, Church, St. Paul, 5.00
" 26th, " Des. Sully and friends, Minneapolis, 5.00
Total received, \$113.00
Dec. 26th, 1861, Paid for sick soldiers at Lebanon, \$10.00
Jan. 10th, 1862, " Paid for sick soldiers at Lebanon, 10.00
Feb. 12th, " Paid for sick soldiers at Lebanon, 1.00
" 16th, " Paid for sick soldiers at Lebanon, 7.10
" 26th, " Paid for sick soldiers at Lebanon, 50
Total expended, \$33.10
Balance on hand, \$79.90

It has been a subject of deep regret, that no more has been contributed by the benevolent in Minnesota to the hospital fund of the Second Regiment. It is the more to be regretted because the needs of the regiment have been severe; many of our number have fallen in this mighty struggle, and more than two hundred are now sick in the hospitals above mentioned. Are there not some noble spirits in Minnesota who will cheer the deluged of home to visit, and nurse these noble-hearted patriots men, who have become worn down and prostrated by the severities of this campaign?

As we are receding farther and farther from home, severe battles may yet be anticipated, and the debilitating influence of a Southern summer are before us, it has been thought best to retain most of the sum collected for future exigencies. Were it not for the hope that this war will soon close, and the expectation that while it does last we shall at no time be long in a place, I would earnestly recommend in my last Report, that a large tent be obtained and appropriated to religious worship. Such an accommodation is greatly needed for preaching, social meetings and bible classes.

I herewith give a list, though and the task of the names of those who have died during the last three and a half months, their ages, places of burial, and former residences, so far as we have been able to obtain these facts. As our sick are so widely scattered, it is probable that there are a few deaths, the reports of which have not yet reached us:

COMPANY A.—February 1st—Alex. H. Bolen, aged 24, died at Watertown, from Saratoga, Wis., Minnesota, January 18th, 1862.
" 1st—John B. Woodruff, aged 21, died at Watertown, from Saratoga, Wis., Minnesota, January 18th, 1862.
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The Old Established CROCKERY HOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

R. MARVIN, DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SENTS GREETING TO HIS CUSTOMERS IN MINNESOTA, IN DAKOTA TERRITORY, AND BEYOND THE BRITISH LINE.

That being one of the oldest business houses in the State, (the present being the eleventh year of its existence), R. MARVIN feels confident that he need not urge its claims on the public patronage. The extent of country over which its business has spread is the best proof that its claims are not unrecognition. The covering determination which he has felt since the crisis, and in the hardest times, to maintain his business and place it on a par with similar establishments in the largest cities of the West, have been so fully appreciated by the merchants of the State, that he feels bound to recollect his efforts, not only for the benefit of his business, but for the pride he feels in his adopted city.

Mr. R. would call on the citizens of St. Paul, and especially the old residents who remember "the day of small things," not to forget that he still has a RETAILING DEPARTMENT for everything in his line, including also Carbon Oil and Lamps OF EVERY KIND, CHIMNEYS & WICKS, OIL CANS, &c., &c., &c., FRENCH CHINA, FINE AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY, MIRRORS & LOOKING-GLASSES, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GLASSWARE. St. Paul, January, 1862. J. J. J.

ALL BEST PRINTS FOR 12 1/2 CENTS. HOGAN & CAMP'S. SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 305 AND 307 Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW CUSTOM Boot and Shoe Store. We have opened a first class BOOT AND SHOE STORE in the Third Street, second door from the Bridge, where I have been pleased to see all of my old friends and customers, pleading my inability to sell as low as any other house in the city.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS FOR 1862. The new volume begins with the New Year—the most favorable time for subscribing. The success which the Press has achieved during the first year of its publication affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper published in the State.

THE SAINT PAUL WEEKLY PRESS. It will contain about FORTY FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—nearly eight pages each week (but little space being reserved to advertisements).

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REAL ESTATE.

HENRY McKENTY

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. Will also handle Lake Warrants and sell Real Estate Commission. December 10, 1861. Located at No. 100.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been extensively engaged in the REAL ESTATE business for the last ten years in this city and State, and offering his services, in connection therewith, to locate Land Warrants.

There have recently been thrown open to market some five million acres of the choicest lands in Minnesota, 89% and 40% of proportionate value. No lands will be located unless personally examined by the undersigned.

One for locating 100 acre Land Warrants, \$25 each, including Land Office fee and all expenses 120%, 89% and 40% of proportionate value. No lands will be located unless personally examined by the undersigned.

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GROCERIES.

S. K. PUTNAM.

CORNER 3d AND MARKET STREETS ST. PAUL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Choice Groceries to the order, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Butter, Lard and Pickles, and a full stock of all the staples of the trade, including a large quantity of—

RASPBERRIES. Also Wooden Ware, Roasts and Green Groceries, Spices, Pickles, Choice Cakes and Breads, Sugar of all grades, and in short, everything usually found in a well-stocked establishment, to which he invites the special attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE. nov22-ly

J. B. SLICHTER. DEALER IN Family Groceries AND PROVISIONS! AGENCY OF THE OPERATED DUNDAS MILL FLOUR. CORNER 3d AND JACKSON STREETS. Opposite International Hotel.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. 50 BOXES CHOICE HAMMOND. Choice, for sale cheap by J. B. SLICHTER, Corner 3d and Jackson. SUNDAY AND PURE OILS. Just received and for sale by the barrel and gallon, at J. B. SLICHTER'S, Corner 3d and Jackson. ON HAND FOR SALE. A large lot of Fresh Corn and Prepared Flour, at J. B. SLICHTER'S, Corner 3d and Jackson. 35,000 CIGARS. Choice, for sale cheap by J. B. SLICHTER, Corner 3d and Jackson. Also a fine lot of Choice and favorite brands of all the Groceries, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Butter, Lard and Pickles, and a full stock of all the staples of the trade, including a large quantity of—

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF a supply of Family Groceries, call at the corner of 7th and Jackson streets, where you will find a well-stocked establishment, to which he invites the special attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE. nov22-ly

30 BARRELS OF THE BEST SALT. Choice, for sale cheap by J. B. SLICHTER, Corner 3d and Jackson. FRESH BUTTER. Choice, for sale cheap by J. B. SLICHTER, Corner 3d and Jackson. Express daily—Quality's celebrated Butter. One barrel for sale by the case or lot, at the lowest price. S. K. PUTNAM.

150 Barrels COARSE & FINE SALT. For sale by J. B. SLICHTER, Corner 3d and Jackson. C. W. WOOLLEY & CO., LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL. FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME &c., &c. AND AGENTS FOR THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Davidson's Line of Steamers, Minnesota River, Northern Transportation Company from the East, "Keokuk" Young America's "Clear Creek Mill," "Woodward," "Smelter" and "Sawyer." Keokuk Oil Company of New York. Contracts for Transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms by the Northern Transportation Company. Mark packages. "WOOLLEY & CO. ST. PAUL. For.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

STRAINS KEITH, son of Hon. Asa Keith, of Richmond, Hennepe county, has been appointed an apprentice in the National Naval School, now located at Newport Rhode Island.

FOR THE SICK OF THE SECOND AND THIRD—The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of St. Paul yesterday dispatched, by Dr. Richer two large and closely packed trunks to our sick and wounded soldiers in Kentucky. The contents were jars, bottles, and other packages of delicacies, and a large quantity of properly made hospital garments.

THE MAILS—CHANCE OF TIME.—during the continuance of the ice blockade in Lake Pepin, the fourteenth Roberts will leave here every afternoon at half-past four o'clock, with the mails, instead of in the morning, as heretofore. Returning, she will arrive about the same hour every day, so that the Eastern and Southern mails can be distributed and delivered the same evening. The mails South and East will close at the St. Paul postoffice at four p. m. The Jeannette departed on her first trip under the new arrangement yesterday afternoon. By this programme, the mails will come through from Lake Cross in something less than thirty-six hours, which is as good time as can be made under present circumstances.

PERSONNEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Communications were yesterday received, signed by the Governor, and forwarded from the Adjutant General's office, to the following named gentlemen of the Second Regiment, who will take rank accordingly:

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Barnes to be First Lieutenant, from March 4th, vice Barnes, deceased.

Sergeant Francis Hamilton, Company A, Second Lieut, from March 4th, vice Barnes, promoted.

First Lieutenant Calvin S. Ulise, to be Captain, from March 9th, vice John Fouts, resigned.

Second Lieut. Furbush Stout, to be First Lieutenant, from March 9th, vice Ulise, promoted.

Private James W. Wood, Company I, Second Lieutenant, March 9th.

Sergeant John N. Wainwright, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dana, resigned, from March 19th.

Lieutenant J. C. Donahower to be Captain from March 20th, vice Skow, resigned.

Sergeant Augustus E. Alden to be First Lieutenant from March 20th, vice Cox, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Thomas G. Scott to be Second Lieutenant from March 20th, vice Donahower promoted.

First Lieutenant Lars E. Acker, of Company D, Third Regiment, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by Gen. Bull. The Second Lieutenant of this Company is Hans Estrum, of Geneva, Freeborn county, who will no doubt be recommended for promotion by Col. Lester, as he is an educated soldier.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.—The old Board of Aldermen met yesterday at ten o'clock, and proceeded to wind up their business. After which the new members—consisting of Aldermen Steele, Paine and Reed of the First Ward; Valentine, of the Second; Wiley, of the Third; Finch, of the Fourth; and Livingston, of the Fifth, were sworn in by Mayor Prince.

Wm. P. Murray, of the Second Ward, was re-elected President, and James E. Thompson, of the Fourth Ward, Vice President.

Mayor Prince was then sworn into office for his third term—the oath of office being administered by President Murray. The Mayor's message will be found elsewhere.

The salaries of the city officers, in the aggregate, were reduced about 20 per cent. The City Clerk's salary was raised from \$300 to \$350. The city Surveyor was cut down from \$300 to \$270; the street commissioner from \$300 to \$240; the market master from \$200 to \$150, and the rest remain as before.

Alderman Daley made a strong effort to reduce the salary of Surveyor to \$200. He stated he was authorized to say that Gates A. Johnson—certainly one of the best officers in this department the city ever had—would serve on this salary. But the "democracy" was too heavy for him, and his retreating proposition of \$200 was voted out of the tax-payers' pockets and voted into the pockets of Mr. C. A. F. Morris.

The following city officers were chosen: L. P. Colter, City Clerk; Patrick Marzane, Street Commissioner; C. M. Flint, City Attorney; C. A. F. Morris, City Surveyor; John D. Cooke, Wharf Master; Michael Cummings, Market Master; A. G. Brisbane, City Physician; John Asselt, City Jailor; Alderman R. C. Wiley, Bridge Director. The regular meetings of the Council were fixed upon the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

A MAN ARRESTED FOR STRAIGHT CASH.—Gilbert Graham, Esq., of Hennepin county, one of the contractors on the granting of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad in 1858, has had many of the implements used in that (to him) unfortunate undertaking, piled out upon an open lot in Mendota, since he and his partner completed their work, for which they never got any pay. Among other things were some horse-drawn trunks, with heavy set iron wheels and other parts consisting of the same material.

One Joseph Auge, a man well known in St. Paul, and now a resident of Mendota, appears to have, during the past winter, conceived the grand idea of making a speculation out of Mr. Graham's cars—a speculation which, up to the present date, has proved much more remunerative to him than to Mr. Graham as a contractor. Auge, for many weeks, has been steadily engaged in breaking to pieces the castings of the cars, and bringing the fragments to St. Paul for sale. He found a purchaser in Mr. J. B. West, a well known junk dealer on Roberts street, who innocently pur-

chased the stuff—Auge informing him that he had bought it at auction.

The trade went on before Mr. Graham discovered the theft, until about \$300 worth of his property had been thus destroyed and the cast iron part of it hauled to St. Paul. Finally, on Monday, he got on track the day after West had made a purchase of a wagon load.

(West) acted entirely honorable about the matter, and proved, by disclosing everything connected with the transactions, that he was entirely innocent of being aware that he was purchasing stolen property. He had disposed of most of it to the Hastings foundry, and promptly delivered up his bills and invoices to Mr. Graham.

Capital Morton of the St. Paul police, who had met Auge and shook hands with him a few moments before Mr. Graham made his complaint, was started after him with a warrant issued by Squire Gibbs.

The Captain started out on Monday afternoon in search of his game, but made one or two failures in beating the bush. Finally, late at night, he took officer Patterson with him and repaired to Mendota, and there they caught the bird, snugly caged in his coat. He was brought down to St. Paul and properly taken care of until yesterday afternoon, when he was arraigned to answer the charge. By mutual consent of counsel, the examination was postponed till Saturday at two o'clock.

We have heard of men stealing grain, but we have not heard of a man stealing a car wheel, as this thief's somewhat.

MAJOR PRINCE'S INAUGURAL.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council.

Called for a third time to the responsible position of Mayor of this city, I deem it my duty to express the deep feeling I entertain of the new proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens. It inspired me with zeal, and a desire to perform the duties of this office in such a manner as to meet their just and reasonable expectations.

While the duties of this office are limited by the city Charter, I shall, however, at all times, be pleased to advise and co-operate with you in all matters having in view the best interests of the city.

Since the last annual meeting of the Council, nothing of special importance has transpired affecting the city. Its growth is progressive, and notwithstanding the great number of our citizens who have volunteered in the Federal Army, our population is steadily increasing. Thrift and enterprise is everywhere seen in the erection of new and costly buildings, and the establishment of new branches of industry in our midst.

With this flattering prospect of the future, it is our duty to so conduct our city government as to invite the establishment of other branches of industry, and to offer substantial inducements to capitalists and strangers to settle among us. In no manner can this be done so effectively, as by making the burthens of our city expenses as light as possible. With this view, I will make a few suggestions.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller, published on the 18th of February, 1862, you will find that the total liabilities of the city at that date, were \$361,822.56, and the assets, \$386,365.91—leaving a balance in favor of the city of \$24,543.35. Upon examination of the report you will perceive that the sum total of liabilities does not give the amount of interest upon the bonds accrued in the interim between the last payment of interest on them and the date of the report. You will also observe that in the list of assets is included \$163,145.31 of delinquent taxes, due prior to the year 1860, and estimated at \$30,000 delinquent taxes for the year 1861. But little reliance, judging from the past, can be placed upon the collection of taxes assessed prior to 1860. Delinquent taxes, therefore, from the total assets of the city the amount of delinquent taxes prior to 1860 and you have a deficiency of assets to meet the liabilities of the city of over \$108,000, not including the interest accruing upon the city bonds.

By reference to the proper officers you will ascertain the current expenses of the city, to create a fund out of which this deficiency can eventually be paid and preserve the integrity and credit of the city, and meet the necessary expenses of the city government, will require great care and attention upon your part. It will require the most strict economy, and most necessarily compel the dispensing with all extra offices, and fixing such salaries for those offices required by the city Charter which shall not be unjust to them, or oppressive upon the tax payers.

It was hoped that the liberal legislation made by the last Legislature relative to the payment of delinquent taxes, would induce their payment at an early day. It is feared, however, that such will not be the effect of the law. All costs and penalties still remain, and in our city many persons have declared their determination not to pay what they believe to be excessive taxes. But to rely upon impairing in law any tax titles, which may be had upon any lands, whether they can do so successfully, is not for me to determine. The city will not be the effect of the law. All costs and penalties still remain, and in our city many persons have declared their determination not to pay what they believe to be excessive taxes. But to rely upon impairing in law any tax titles, which may be had upon any lands, whether they can do so successfully, is not for me to determine. The city will not be the effect of the law.

The Charter expressly provides that "no order on the Treasury shall be drawn or issued, until there shall be funds sufficient to pay the same, together with the orders that may be outstanding." The intention of the Legislature in framing this law, and of our citizens in applying for the passage of it, was, undoubtedly, to keep the city credit and bonds at par, and to prevent the indiscriminate issuing of orders for every species of claim against the city. They supposed that all interest to be paid by the city, would be paid at maturity, and that those having in charge the credit of the city treasury, would be first used for that purpose, and secondly, to pay outstanding orders.

This being the spirit and intent of the law, I recommend a strict adherence to it. I would further recommend that all City Orders or Scrips be modeled as fast as returned or paid into the City Treasury, and a correct account of the amount thus cancelled be kept by the Treasurer, and that no order be re-issued.

The too free use of City Scrip as a circulating medium in our midst, although it may be a convenience, should be guarded against. Its value becomes inflated, and every pretense will be resorted to by those having claims against the city to have them adjusted and paid in such funds as claimants can realize the most from.

This leads to the re-issuing of City Orders, in violation of the plain provisions of the City Charter. A violation of the spirit of the law is equally as reprehensible as a violation of the letter of the law, and should be discontinued. I would refer the matter to your earnest consideration.

I also recommended that the expense of repairing streets be reduced. The principal street under the management of the late efficient Street Commissioner have been put in good repair, and the expense of this department for the ensuing year should be brought to the lowest possible amount.

The St. Paul Bridge Company, (having heretofore been the recipients of the liberality of the city) at the late session of the Legislature applied to that body for the passage of an act requiring, among other things, the city to pay to the original stockholders the amount paid by them, with seven per cent. per annum interest from the time of payment. I have been unable to obtain a copy of this bill, but from information upon which I can confidently rely, I understand such was the object of the bill.

By the exertions of our citizens the bill was defeated. It is doubtful if it could have been carried had it been regularly introduced. From the fact that it passed both branches of the Legislature before it was brought to the knowledge of our citizens, admonishes us that we should be vigilant in our legislation in the future. The erection of this bridge was a private enterprise, entered upon by private individuals, for private gain, and having no connection with the city, it is their misfortune if their enterprise is unsuccessful. Such is the fate of many undertakings. The city did its part when it advanced to the Company her bonds and credit to the amount of \$129,000 and over, without any personal responsibility upon the part of the stockholders.

It is therefore unjust and wrong to ask the tax payers of this city to repay these stockholders the amount of their original investment with interest, because their investment proved unprofitable. Establishing this precedent will open the door to many other similar claims. I therefore recommend that you take such action upon the subject as may be necessary to perfect the will of the city. I inspired me with zeal, and a desire to perform the duties of this office in such a manner as to meet their just and reasonable expectations.

While the duties of this office are limited by the city Charter, I shall, however, at all times, be pleased to advise and co-operate with you in all matters having in view the best interests of the city.

Since the last annual meeting of the Council, nothing of special importance has transpired affecting the city. Its growth is progressive, and notwithstanding the great number of our citizens who have volunteered in the Federal Army, our population is steadily increasing. Thrift and enterprise is everywhere seen in the erection of new and costly buildings, and the establishment of new branches of industry in our midst.

With this flattering prospect of the future, it is our duty to so conduct our city government as to invite the establishment of other branches of industry, and to offer substantial inducements to capitalists and strangers to settle among us. In no manner can this be done so effectively, as by making the burthens of our city expenses as light as possible. With this view, I will make a few suggestions.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller, published on the 18th of February, 1862, you will find that the total liabilities of the city at that date, were \$361,822.56, and the assets, \$386,365.91—leaving a balance in favor of the city of \$24,543.35. Upon examination of the report you will perceive that the sum total of liabilities does not give the amount of interest upon the bonds accrued in the interim between the last payment of interest on them and the date of the report. You will also observe that in the list of assets is included \$163,145.31 of delinquent taxes, due prior to the year 1860, and estimated at \$30,000 delinquent taxes for the year 1861. But little reliance, judging from the past, can be placed upon the collection of taxes assessed prior to 1860. Delinquent taxes, therefore, from the total assets of the city the amount of delinquent taxes prior to 1860 and you have a deficiency of assets to meet the liabilities of the city of over \$108,000, not including the interest accruing upon the city bonds.

By reference to the proper officers you will ascertain the current expenses of the city, to create a fund out of which this deficiency can eventually be paid and preserve the integrity and credit of the city, and meet the necessary expenses of the city government, will require great care and attention upon your part. It will require the most strict economy, and most necessarily compel the dispensing with all extra offices, and fixing such salaries for those offices required by the city Charter which shall not be unjust to them, or oppressive upon the tax payers.

It was hoped that the liberal legislation made by the last Legislature relative to the payment of delinquent taxes, would induce their payment at an early day. It is feared, however, that such will not be the effect of the law. All costs and penalties still remain, and in our city many persons have declared their determination not to pay what they believe to be excessive taxes. But to rely upon impairing in law any tax titles, which may be had upon any lands, whether they can do so successfully, is not for me to determine. The city will not be the effect of the law.

The Charter expressly provides that "no order on the Treasury shall be drawn or issued, until there shall be funds sufficient to pay the same, together with the orders that may be outstanding." The intention of the Legislature in framing this law, and of our citizens in applying for the passage of it, was, undoubtedly, to keep the city credit and bonds at par, and to prevent the indiscriminate issuing of orders for every species of claim against the city. They supposed that all interest to be paid by the city, would be paid at maturity, and that those having in charge the credit of the city treasury, would be first used for that purpose, and secondly, to pay outstanding orders.

This being the spirit and intent of the law, I recommend a strict adherence to it. I would further recommend that all City Orders or Scrips be modeled as fast as returned or paid into the City Treasury, and a correct account of the amount thus cancelled be kept by the Treasurer, and that no order be re-issued.

The too free use of City Scrip as a circulating medium in our midst, although it may be a convenience, should be guarded against. Its value becomes inflated, and every pretense will be resorted to by those having claims against the city to have them adjusted and paid in such funds as claimants can realize the most from.

This leads to the re-issuing of City Orders, in violation of the plain provisions of the City Charter. A violation of the spirit of the law is equally as reprehensible as a violation of the letter of the law, and should be discontinued. I would refer the matter to your earnest consideration.

I also recommended that the expense of repairing streets be reduced. The principal street under the management of the late efficient Street Commissioner have been put in good repair, and the expense of this department for the ensuing year should be brought to the lowest possible amount.

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THE BEST OF THE SEASON.

I have just received by Burbank's Express a very splendid

BALMORAL BOOT!

Also a very fine Double Sole Lasting Gaiter.

And some more Children's best BALMORALS. These Goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Samuel Kilpatrick.

Opposite the International Hotel.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the Central Bank of New York, a banking association organized under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "an act to regulate the business of banking," approved July 25th, 1859, on lawful demand being made, did refuse to redeem certain of its circulating notes or notes to the amount of one hundred and twelve dollars, and the said notes, being regularly presented and tested and found to be valid, with notice of protest, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1862, and the maker or makers of said notes having been required to pay the same within forty days of the date of said protest, and they having failed to do so; and whereas, the said Bank has on deposit in this office eight Minnesota State National Bonds of the sum of \$1,000 each, in trust for the redemption of \$1,500, the same being all the outstanding circulating notes of said bank which have been tendered and registered—I therefore give notice that all the circulating notes of said bank will be redeemed out of the trust funds in my hands for that purpose, pursuant to the act above mentioned, and to this end, and for the purpose of more effectively presenting the same to the holders of said circulating notes, the securities of said bank will be offered at public auction, on Friday, the 13th day of April, 1862, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock, M., and the said notes will be redeemed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale.

Given under my hand and official seal this eighth day of March, 1862.

CHAS. McILPATRICK, Auditor of the State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a certain mortgage, containing a power of sale, bearing date the 5th day of September, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, and State of New York, to and for the use and behoof of John B. Smith and Wilam I. Ames, mortgagees, to have and to hold unto the said John B. Smith and Wilam I. Ames, the sum of \$450.00 of the purchase money of the lands in said mortgage described, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., and the said notes will be redeemed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale.

Said mortgage was filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, and State of New York, to and for the use and behoof of John B. Smith and Wilam I. Ames, mortgagees, to have and to hold unto the said John B. Smith and Wilam I. Ames, the sum of \$450.00 of the purchase money of the lands in said mortgage described, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., and the said notes will be redeemed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10 1862.

NUMBER 86.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to subscribers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The greatest battle ever fought on this continent, it is said, was fought on Sunday and Monday in Southern Tennessee. The exact location of the battle field, is on the west bank of the Tennessee river, about ten miles from the Southern boundary of the State. The name of the location, Pittsburg Landing. Our army that fought on Sunday, was the same army that fought at Fort Donelson. The same General in command—Grant—the same Generals of divisions, and the same troops. They numbered about 40,000. The main rebel army was at Corinth and other points, about twenty miles from where General Grant was encamped. The enemy, with a force of about 60,000, attacked General Grant at daybreak Sunday morning, hoping to defeat him before General Buell could cross the Tennessee river and join Grant.

Gen. Buell, with an army of about 65,000, had arrived on the east bank of the Tennessee and only awaited means of transportation to cross. The crossing was effected Sunday afternoon and night, and the combined armies of Grant and Buell renewed the battle and defeated the enemy on Monday. Gen. Buell, with fresher troops—chiefly cavalry—was on Tuesday, still in pursuit of the flying enemy.

The losses were stated in our first dispatches at most startling figures. The latest accounts give it, in killed at from 600 to 1,000, and our wounded 3,000 to 4,000. The enemy's loss at double that of ours. We need not repeat details that will be read with more satisfaction in the full dispatches.

Our Minnesota Second Regiment was in Thomas' division of Buell's army, and participated in the last day's fight, and no doubt bore a gallant part in deciding the fortunes of the day, as it did at Mill Springs.

No mention is made of casualties among the officers of the Minnesota Second, and it is highly probable that its loss of men was small. The heaviest fighting was Sunday, before our regiment had a hand in.

Our Third Regiment was at Murfreesboro in General Mitchell's column, nearly a hundred miles distant from the scene of the late battle.

The parallel between this battle and Waterloo is almost perfect. The forces engaged in the late battle were about equal to those at Waterloo. Gen. Beauregard attacked Grant, hoping to defeat him before Buell joined him, just as Napoleon attacked Wellington, expecting to vanquish him before the Prussian army could come up. Buell, like Blucher, arrived in time to decide the fortunes of the day.

It is very possible that no greater battle than this will be fought, and that it will practically end the war. Certainly it is decisive of the war west of the Alleghanies.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

We have dispatches from Commodore Foote showing the spoils of the surrender on the Island, but we are still somewhat in the dark as to what Gen. Pope accomplished.

It is probable, however, that the dispatch of yesterday misstated the number of prisoners. The large force that was on the Island three weeks ago, probably constituted a part of the rebel army at Corinth, just defeated.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY NEAR YORKTOWN.

We are sorry to hear again that Gen. McClellan is stuck in the mud. So the reporters have him. If we were he, and could find that reporter so stupidly ignorant of the facts of the war, we would have him—no other man than that reporter would we choose.

We yet have faith—a little muddy we confess—that the grand army will give a good account of itself.

THE MERRIMAC.

We have heard the cry of "wolf! wolf!" so often, that we scarcely heed it; but the veteran reporters of the Associated Press assure us that the Merrimac wolf, with a whole litter of whelps, is really in sight.

PROMOTIONS OF LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE AND MAJOR WILKIN.

We have omitted to notice the gratifying fact of the promotion of these heroes of Mill Springs. George to be Colonel and Wilkin Lieutenant Colonel. We wish the gallant little Major could go up to the head of a regiment.

LIEUTENANT NERLY.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 5th, mentions that Lieut. Mortimer Nerly, of Company K, Curtis' Horse, had arrived in that city, in charge of a lot of rebel prisoners from Fort Henry.

ROUTE AND OUTFIT TO THE CARIBBOO GOLD MINES.

We call the attention of all contemplating an overland journey to the Pacific, to the valuable information in an article on the second page.

—After Governor Seward's return from Winchester, he was rallying asked by a Senator how much Union sentiment he found in that city. "The men," he replied, "were all in the rebel army. The women were devils."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5 1862.—Bull Run Russell sails in the China next Wednesday. He returned Secretary Stanton's pass, armed with which and General McClellan's invitation he went to Alexandria, accompanying it with a highly indignant letter. The captain of the transport on which he embarked refused to permit him to take Russell's baggage aboard, and the English officers forming his staff did it.

Roscoe Conkling is authorized to report back from the Committee on the General Bankrupt law, his bill somewhat amended.

The report that 26,000 officers are created by Fox's bill is unfounded. The best informed congressmen say that it will not create the third part of that number.

The Pacific Railroad bill, reported by the Senate Committee is the House bill amended, with a few additional stockholders named. Fort Leavenworth is made the place of starting.

The Secretary of War forbids the transportation of persons belonging to the United States service in uniform without special permission from the War Department.

Valandigham, in the House yesterday, publicly intimated on call for the caucus for organizing the Democratic Society. The thirty-five signers of the call are not anxious to have their names known.

The bill which has been passed by both Houses authorizing the Postmaster General to establish branch post offices wherever required, and to charge a cent for delivery.

The railroad is now completed three miles beyond Memphis.

Virginia farmers within our lines occasionally commit depredations and murders.

Irish officers have resigned from the Papal army to seek commissions in the United States army.

The iron clad vessel, Ironsides, building at Philadelphia, will be completed on the first of July. Iron plates four inches thick, extending five feet beyond her bow, will form a powerful and destructive ram.

The general direction of the branch mint at Denver City will be given by the House bill under control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia.

The bill provides for a superintendent, an assayer, an under assayer and other necessary officers, and their salaries are appropriated. It is arranged to take a year and a half to complete the mint at Denver.

Efforts are made to build up the National Intelligencer. Alexander Wilson, lately managing editor of the New York Times, is to have charge. It will be a Republican in politics.

McClellan retains command of about three-fifths of the army of the Potomac.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by the decisive vote of 29 yeas to 14 nays.

When the two yeas were cast, the yeas were 29 yeas to 14 nays. The yeas were 29 yeas to 14 nays. The yeas were 29 yeas to 14 nays.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, QUINCY FORM, containing the telegraphic and latest news by mail, and also full market reports up to the hour of going to press, is for sale at our counting room, in wrappers, at five cents per copy.

HOGAN & CAMP received a new lot of Spring dress goods by last night's boat.

OUR NEW UNITED STATES MARSHAL—Charles Eaton, our new United States Marshal, has qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

W. G. LeDuc, Esq., of Hastings, has been appointed Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. He is attached to Gen. Dana's Brigade.

FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS.—Mr. Daniel Busst, of Minneapolis, had the misfortune to lose his quarters at the hotel where he was yesterday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—J. A. Wheelock, Esq., will lecture before this Society on Friday evening, the 11th inst., at Woodman's Hall. Subject, "Chivalry and Humanity."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—Major Forbes has opened his quarters at the old stand on Jackson street, where he is prepared to attend to the business of the Illinois Central Railroad. This road will be prepared to do its usual share of business the coming season.

RIVER TRAM.—The Albany—the first arrival from the Minnesota River—came down from St. Peter yesterday afternoon. She brought a number of passengers, and considerable freight, consisting of grain, hides, butter, eggs, etc. Capt. Golding will run the Albany regularly in the St. Paul and Minnesota River trade. She leaves for Mankato this evening.

The Jeannette Roberts and Alhambra left yesterday afternoon for Red Wing.

MILITARY.—The review of the troops at Fort Snelling by the Governor will take place at two o'clock on Tuesday next, unless for causes not now known the order should be countermanded.

Captain Western, Company D, Second Regiment, arrived yesterday evening by the Jeannette Roberts. The Captain, we understand, comes home on a brief furlough.

The flag of the Fourth Regiment has arrived from Philadelphia, and will be here in possession of the color Sergeant of that Regiment.

Russell's Sharpshooters were paid off yesterday by Major Smith. The Major will proceed next to pay the Fourth Regiment.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.—The following are the names of the Grand and Petit Jurors, drawn for the May Term of the District Court of Ramsey County:

GRAND JURORS: Sherwood Hoag, John C. Becht, Heaton Holmes, John Rogers, Wm. Markoe, P. P. Furber, Horace Thompson, A. C. Channing, Reuben Tibbels, I. S. Elio, J. K. Wiley, Geo. Edgerston, S. A. Thompson, Wm. Welch, Henry Acker, James H. Case, P. W. Nichols, E. H. Halsted, Joseph Le Roy, J. P. Folson, Martin D. Clark.

PETIT JURORS: W. C. Morrison, J. E. Wheelock, Albert Armstrong, J. E. Humphrey, H. R. Gibbs, J. R. Atkins, Wm. Murphy, Wm. Lee, J. K. Wiley, John O'Grady, R. C. Miller, Morris Laupier, R. P. Patterson, V. B. Harman, E. J. Seymour, George Morrison, R. E. Willard, J. P. Kilroy, J. E. Brimhall, H. A. Bay, D. L. Curtis, Henry Acker, James H. Case, E. S. Broadbent, Gust A. Johnson, J. Peter Gabrielsen, D. T. Tanner, Wm. Castello, W. B. Brown.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Bred and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices, JYB THOMPSON BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAME WARE-HOUSE, On the corner of 5th and Levee streets, except the one third thereof, now occupied by L. B. & C. Greig. Require of OLIVER DALRYMPLE, 213 1/2 St. Berthelme Block, Third Street.

APRIL 10th.

A NEW LOT OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

M. N. KELLOGG.

Dealer in Fruits, Toys, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

MAPLE SUGAR, M. N. KELLOGG'S. SWEET CIDER & CIDER VINEGAR. The Best article of Chewing Tobacco and Segars. M. N. KELLOGG'S. 444 1/2 St.

Wanted to Buy.

Any person who WANTS TO SELL a mixed stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, or stock of either on reasonable terms may find a safe purchaser by addressing R. D., Dundas, Minn. 213 1/2 St.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL. WINSTON'S LINK.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN TENNESSEE!

Full Particulars!

THE WATERLOO OF THE WAR!

ENEMY'S LOSS 35,000 TO 40,000.

Our Loss, 18,000 to 20,000.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston KILLED.

GEN. W. H. WALLACE KILLED.

Beauregard's Arm Shot Off.

Great Loss of Federal Officers.

PITTSBURGH, via Fort Henry, April 9. [Special to Herald]—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed; resulting in the complete rout of the enemy who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat and are still flying towards Corinth pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000; that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000. It is impossible in the present confused state of affairs to ascertain any details. I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of three hundred of the 25th Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advanced guard of the rebels, which were in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry and riddling our camp with grape, canister and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously. By the time we had prepared to receive them they had turned their heaviest fire on the left and center of Sherman's division and drove our men back from their camps and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing and Gen. McClellan.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and a determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was thrown forward to support the center, when a desperate battle was fought. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about 9 o'clock the time year corresponded arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination to yield the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship at the time, engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire on the enemy, did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago Artillery rained them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed, than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in P. M. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping them, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's force had by this time arrived on the opposite of the river, and the other portion was coming up the river from Savannah.

They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river banks, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way. At five o'clock the rebels had our left wing back so as to occupy fully two thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right flank.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements.

Gen. Lewis Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over having taken the wrong road from Crum's Landing, and being without other transportation than those used for quartermasters and commissary stores which were too heavily laden to carry any considerable number of General Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah.

We were therefore contesting against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding 38,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was extremely critical, large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, while the average per centage of skulkers had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff who had been recklessly riding the lines during the entire day, and the increasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from the right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, chief of staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line from the river bank to our extreme right, some 24 miles distant.

About an hour before dark a general cannonade was opened up on the left, and our whole line with a perpetual crash of musketry. Such a roar was never heard before in this country. For a short time the rebels fought with vigor and effect, but their return shots were ineffectual and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which left a short distance off, kept riddling the rebel hordes. This left effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dark the firing had nearly ceased, when night coming on, all the combatants reeled from their awful work of blood and carnage.

Our men retired to their arms in the position they had at the close of the fight, until the forces under Major General Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and met Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah which were being conveyed to the battle ground the entire night. Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the left, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE. Gen. Buell having arrived, in the morning the battle was opened up on the left, and by Gen. Nelson's division on the right. The enemy's line was broken, and they advanced rapidly as they felt back. The fire soon became general along the whole line and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy.

Harburt's men, the Sherman's and the Wallace's were engaged in the morning, and the previous days fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the terrible and worthy a better combat than they were not enough for an undisciplined bravery and the dreadful destruction produced by our artillery which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind.

But knowing that a defeat here would be a death blow to their hopes and that all their dependence upon this great struggle, their Grads still urged them on to the face of destruction, hoping by flank movement on the right to turn the tide of the battle.

Their success was again for a time cheering as they began to gain ground on appearing to have been reinforced, but our left under Gen. Buell's division, which had been ordered to be reinforced, and about eleven o'clock General Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them, and they were driven back to their camp.

They were again rallied on the left, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Gen. Wood's division and Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive them.

About 3 p. m. Gen. Grant arrived on the left where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering sent a portion of his bodyguard to the head of each regiment, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. As he branched his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, the cannon balls were falling like hail around him.

The men followed with a shout that sounded like a roar, and in a few minutes the rebels fled in dismay, as from a destroy ing avalanche, and never made another stand. Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half past 6 o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners, we lost a number of our forces prisoners yesterday, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our forces taken has not been ascertained yet, but is reported to be several hundred. General Prentiss is also reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side was the General in Chief Albert Sidney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday.

Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to day. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon.

Gen. Bragg, Breckenridge and Jackson were in command of portions of the rebel force.

Our loss in officers is very heavy and it is impossible at present to obtain all their names. The following were among the number:

Brigadier General W. S. Wallace, killed; Col. Logan, acting general killed; Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois, and Major Gardard of the 15th Illinois, killed; Lieut. Col. Canfield, of the 12th Ohio, mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. Kyle, of the 41st Indiana, mortally wounded; Col. Davis, 46th Ill., mortally wounded.

Gen. Sherman was wounded in the hand by a cannon ball. Col. Sweeney, of the 52d Illinois, acting Brigadier General, wounded, received two shots in his only arm, having lost one in Mexico, also a shot in one of his legs. Col. Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight and he excited the admiration of the whole army.

Col. David Stuart, 55th Illinois, acting Brigadier General, shot through the breast on Sunday, returned on the field Monday.

Col. Charles Croft's 31st Illinois, acting Brig. Gen., shot through right shoulder—not dangerously. Col. Haynes, 48th Illinois, wounded slightly. Col. J. C. McHenry, 17th Kentucky, do. do. Lieut. Col. Morgan, 26th Indiana, wounded severely; and

Lieut. Col. Ransom, 11th Illinois, wounded badly in hand. Col. Marion, 71st Ohio, wounded slightly. Major Eaton, 18th Illinois, acting Col., wounded fatally. Major Nevins, 11th Illinois, wounded slightly. Captain Preston Horton was wounded mortally. 15th Illinois, killed. Captain Mace, of the 15th Illinois, killed. Captain Carter, of the 11th Illinois, killed. Major Page, 5th Illinois, killed. There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding General to the lowest officer.

Gen. Grant and staff were in the field riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions he got in range of the enemy's guns and was discovered and fired on. Lieut. Col. McPherson having his horse shot from under him alongside of General Grant.

Capt. Carson was between Gen. Grant and me all day, when a cannon ball took off his head, and killed and wounded several other officers. Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him.

Gen. McClellan shared the dangers of General Hurlbut, each of whom received several bullet holes through their clothes. General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, who with Gen. Crittenden and Nelson rode continually along the lines encouraging their men.

Gen. Buell's advance will probably return from Corinth by to-morrow evening.

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The Saint Paul Press.

Published by the Press Printing Company.

Office—Adjoining the Old Bank.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS: To city subscribers, five cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$2.00 per annum; \$1.75 for those outside. By mail—\$6.00 per annum. For single copies, five cents. For foreign, \$10.00 per annum. For advertising, \$1.00 per line per week; \$2.00 for one month; \$5.00 for three months; \$10.00 for six months; \$15.00 for nine months; \$20.00 for one year. For a full list of rates, see the back of the paper.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new—north as well as south.—*Abraham Lincoln*, 1858.

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

I deem it important that the States and people, immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may be in a position to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would thus be the highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient measures of self preservation.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, my member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in our named States.—*President's Special Message*, 1862.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

To the Cariboo and Saskatchewan Mines through Minnesota and Selkirk.

For the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

I propose, in two articles, to answer numerous inquiries, which are addressed or referred to me concerning the gold districts known as "Cariboo" and "Selkirk," and the overland journey to them.

The present communication will relate exclusively to the placers of British Columbia.

I interest myself in these matters from a conviction that the individual miner without capital will more certainly be disappointed in Colorado and Nevada, than in the Salmon River diggings west of Saint Paul, or the Cariboo diggings west of Saint Paul.

I regard Minnesota as a better country to live in—to "the to," as we miners say—than either Washington Territory or British Columbia; but if any one has the gold fever and is bound to the mountains, I urgently dissuade him (unless he has money to secure an interest in quartz machinery) from emigrating to Colorado or Nevada. It is the impatience of the future agriculture and commerce of Minnesota, and is resolved to go to the mountains or the Pacific coast, let him follow the richest diggings of the American continent. Of that I make no question while I believe that thousands will be disappointed by their new experience as miners.

I have, on a former occasion, reproduced in the Press the testimony of the Victoria correspondent of the London Times, relating its statements, but also aware that for every prize in the lottery of goldseeking, there are more numerous disappointments.

Premising as above, I do not feel at liberty to withhold information of the country or its routes, when specifically sought, and I therefore state the favor of a newspaper publication, in order to avoid the inconvenience of repeating this letter, or its substance, in manuscript.

The following inquiries have been presented by a friend, correspondent. I group them with the answers annexed:

1. "Is the whole route from St. Paul to the Cariboo Gold District of British Columbia opened so that a team can take a load?"

Answer—A loaded cart or wagon can proceed to Jasper House, near the entrance of the Leather Pass through the Rocky Mountains, but from Jasper House to the Cariboo mines, a distance of one hundred miles, I understand that the route is impracticable for vehicles. Goods and provisions could be stored at Jasper House, and thence packed on animals through the mountains. The Leather Pass is not difficult for man or beast, and can soon be made practicable for carts or wagons.

2. "Is there good grazing, so that horses or oxen can stand the trip?"

Answer—There are the great advantages of the Saskatchewan route to the Rocky Mountains are, the abundance of water and grass, a sufficiency of wood, a perfect security from Indian attack. Points of the Hudson Bay Company are ten days or less apart, on the whole route from Fort Garry to Cariboo.

3. "What is the distance from St. Paul to Cariboo?"

Answer—Most of the following statements are by odometer measure (reported in 1859), and all may be relied on:

From St. Paul to Pembina, 469 1/2 miles.

From Pembina to Fort Garry, 283 1/2 miles.

From Fort Garry, ascending the Assiniboine, to Fort Ellice, 79 1/2 miles.

From Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills, 199 1/2 miles.

From Touchwood Hills to the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, on the same course, 129 1/2 miles.

From the South Branch to the Hudson Bay Company, on the same course, 154 1/2 miles.

From Fort Ellice to the Hudson Bay Company, on the same course, 154 1/2 miles.

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as advantageously as in Minnesota; but for the present, goods and provisions had better be purchased here.

Practically, an emigrant going by stage and steamer to Fort Garry, and transporting thither by express whatever he bought cheaper here, will incur an additional expense of fifty dollars, but will expedite his arrival in the mines by thirty days.

Calling the distance from St. Paul to Cariboo, in round numbers, 1800 miles, I assume that 15 miles per day would be accomplished by an overland party. This would be good traveling. In a late publication, I gave 120 days for the journey to Jasper House; and, including all delays, that period would doubtless be requisite to make the trip to the Mountains. Add ten days for a traverse of the Leather Pass, and arrival at the diggings, and it will be observed, that a party starting from St. Paul on the 1st of May, would reach their destination about the 15th of September.

With an additional expenditure of fifty dollars, (transportation by stage and steamer from St. Paul to Fort Garry,) the arrival in the mines would be during the first week in August.

The additional month of activity in the mines might abundantly compensate for the additional expense at this end of the route.

5. "What would be a sufficient outfit, at St. Paul prices?"

Charles Eaton, Esq., United States Marshal of Minnesota, made a journey from Santa Fe, New Mexico, last summer, by way of Pike's Peak, and has furnished the following statement of a necessary outfit for a party of five men and a journey of three months:

One yoke of oxen, \$40 00

Two cows, 40 00

One light, strong wagon, covered, 70 00

Two ponies for riding, 20 00

Camp stove and cooking utensils, 9 00

Five hundred lbs flour, 10 00

One hundred and fifty lbs bacon, 12 00

Fifty lbs coffee, 12 00

Ten lbs tea, 10 00

Fifty lbs salt, 5 00

Fifty lbs dried apples, 5 00

Twenty lbs peaches, 2 50

Ten lbs berries, 2 50

Fifty lbs butter, in cans, 20 00

A small tent, 20 00

A pair of blankets to each man and two buffalo robes, 30 00

Total, \$581 50

Mr. Eaton insists upon the great convenience of cows in the commissary department. He also dissuades from accompanying a party with mining tools. They can be bought more advantageously at the gold mine, and then to transport them.

6. "Is there a company to start from St. Paul this spring?"

Answer—So far, all parties proposing the journey, whom I have met, have purchased their outfits at St. Paul or Georgetown, and will proceed to Selkirk with the first trips of the Red River steamers.

They do so, for the purpose of joining the Red River train of emigrants which will start from Fort Garry about the middle of May, led by Timoleon Love, who, with D. F. McLaughlin, now deceased, discovered gold in 1861 at the sources of the Saskatchewan. The organization of parties at St. Paul may be confidently anticipated during the month of April. Of these the local columns of the newspapers will advise all interested.

7. There is one other point which may be worthy of consideration:

The Saskatchewan mines on the eastern flank of the mountains in latitudes 53 to 54, may prove as productive as the Cariboo district immediately adjacent on the Pacific slope. If a party from Canada or Minnesota—say of seven—should propose to themselves to winter at Fort Elmon or Fort Mountain House, I would advise a different preparation than if their purpose was resolute to cross the mountains to Cariboo.

Such a party would find it decidedly the best arrangement to purchase at Selkirk a Mackinac boat or barge, and freighting it with a carefully assorted cargo, pursue the water line of travel from Fort Garry through Lake Winnipeg, ascending the Saskatchewan to its sources. The cost of a Mackinac boat cannot exceed \$250, its capacity is five tons, and seven men accustomed to row are the customary crew of the brigades of the North. These boats have proved, in a great measure, to be used in "stripping" from Selkirk to York Factory on Hudson's Bay, since the line of transportation through Minnesota has been established, and I assume that they could readily be purchased.

One Mackinac barge could transport as much as fifteen wooden carts: the cost of fifteen carts would purchase a barge, thus saving the whole expenditure for horses or oxen—the principal item of an overland outfit. Waterfowl also abound, which, with fish, would save salt provisions for winter use. The lake and river route in question is annually traversed by brigades of Mackinac boats, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

By Company, transporting furs in spring voyages, and supplies of all kinds on the return trips of autumn. The distance from Fort Garry to the Saskatchewan gold fields, by water, would be 1800 miles.

I once traveled, while at Selkirk, in a birch-bark canoe of five tons burthen, which was readily managed by seven voyagers. It belonged to Dawson's Canadian party of exploration. Such a craft, or one even smaller, would have some advantage over the heavier barge. With a canoe thus easily propelled and borne across a portage, a party might ascend the Minnesota river to its source in Big Stone Lake, launch in Lac Traverse, descend the Sioux Wood and Red Rivers, cross Lake Winnipeg, and ascend the Saskatchewan to the placers at its source.

I shall be gratified to hear that the Canadian, Minnesota and Selkirk emigration to the lead waters of the Saskatchewan, was first directed to a thorough exploration of the eastern district—wintering on this side, and postponing, until next season, their transit of the mountain passes. They

might find it unnecessary to cross—developing satisfactory placers near the termination of the voyage just indicated. J. W. T.

(Continued from page 1.)

A RURAL MANSION FOR MAJ. GENERAL SIGEL.

By some German patriots in Chicago the suggestion has been made that Major General P. Sigel's deeds on the field of battle ought to be rewarded by something more substantial than a sword, or a charger, or a Major General's uniform, and further, that such reward could not very well be expected to come from the republic, all republics notoriously being ungrateful. An agitation was initiated for the purpose of raising by subscription the funds necessary for the purchase of a rural mansion, to be donated to the victorious German chief, and an enthusiastic mass meeting was held accordingly at Mechanics' Hall, on the 3d of April, in Chicago.

By this meeting, among other things, it was resolved "that the sympathy, gratitude and admiration of his countrymen are due to P. Sigel; that as Germans do feel bound by honor to give evidence of these feelings; that this most appropriately can be done by securing to Sigel a position in life able to insure him in the future of the United States, a subscription shall be organized, to procure the purchase money for a splendid rural mansion and farm for Sigel; that said mansion and farm shall be bought in that State of the Union, whose German citizens will have contributed most in proportion to the subscription fund."

A "committee on agitation" and ward committees for receiving contributions were nominated, and the sum of \$2,560 signed on the same evening by wealthy and responsible German citizens.

When this will be over, the hero of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, being as bomb and rifle proof as the "Monitor," will have a home where neither want nor sorrow will remind him that merit is not always a guaranty against poverty.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT IRVING HALL.—The three days billiard tournament, announced to take place during the present week in this city, was inaugurated at Irving Hall last evening by a twelve-handed match, in which Messrs. Toman, Kavanagh, Foley, Philon, Scriver, Stone, Fox, Dery, Bird, Jones (in place of Mr. Kestelby), Goldwater, and Benjamin participated. The tournament is for a charitable object, the proceeds being for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Joseph N. W. lately deceased.

Mr. White was a professor of billiards, and devoted his time to giving instructions in the game.

The match last evening was one thousand points up, around the table. Mr. Michael Gentry announced Wm. L. Ke, one of the best billiard players in the city, as judge, and that Messrs. Toman and Kavanagh would string for the match.

By Timmon, who led off at about half-past 8 o'clock, being followed by the other players as their names were mentioned. It was stated that at the conclusion of the match the two players making the largest runs would contest a match of three hundred points. The half was fitted up by Mr. Harrison, the proprietor, in a magnificent manner, an excellent view of the table from all angles. An audience of about 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were present last evening, and witnessed a great and exciting contest.

The players who participated are all professional and experts, and tally sustained their previous reputations. The latter portion of the match was most skillfully played, but the number of players was so large as to preclude the game from being largely for its interest. The players were divided as follows: Kavanagh, Philon, Stone, Dery, Fox, Bird, Jones, New York; Toman, Foley, Scriver, Fox, Bird, and Goldwater, strangers. The match was won by the latter.

Messrs. Fox and Dery making the highest number of points, were selected to play the game of 300 points. It was won by the former. The games were not concluded until half-past 11 o'clock. The largest runs made by Fox were 69, 58, 30, 20, 10, 30, 69, 21. Some made the largest run of the game, being 55 points. The game will be continued to the conclusion of the match, and as to be much more interesting than that of last evening.—N. Y. World of the 3d.

THE ADA ISAACS MENKEN HEENAN CASE.—Some five months since the well known actress, Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan, then known as Ada Isaacs Menken, was married to the late wife of the B. Menken, a boy, made application to the Circuit Court of McHenry county, at Woodstock, for a divorce from the said B. Menken, on the ground of his adultery and desertion. The case came up for trial some time since, and for some reason was continued until the present term. It came up again a few days since, the fair petitioner being present with counsel. The fact of the actress's marriage with John G. Heenan—which had all along been persistently denied by the defendant—was established by indisputable testimony, as was also the crime upon which the divorce was sought. The latter fact is said to have been committed in Chicago, while the champion was here giving his theatrical performances. This being all the law required, and as Heenan did not appear to present a defense, the prayer of Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan was granted, and she will hereafter be legally entitled to shorten her unpronounceable name by just "Heenan." This alone is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished"—Chicago Tribune.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Pillow damns Buckner, and Buckner damns Pillow, and the only thing in which they agree is in damning Floyd, while Floyd in his turn damns both, and the world in its turn damns all three.

The Richmond Wig says that such Generals as Floyd and Pillow "are sent upon the fair by the aid of the Southern Confederation." Running round, no doubt.

We can tell the nabob's of Nashville that making up empty mouths at the gallant Federal officers is no way to win kisses—whatever the intention may be.

—Some of the vestry of the Church of which the Rev. Dr. Hawes is pastor, are unwilling to accept his resignation, which he was compelled to offer by the congregation who he insults by his refusal to read the prayer which the Bishop had prescribed, for the success of our arms, and who exults at every disaster which befalls our arms.

—A southern paper says that the people of that region can use eye coffee if they can't get eye and Rio. It is a very strong kind of "coffee" that the rebels distill from their eyes.—Louisville Journal.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

AVANSAH, Tenn., April 1.—The expedition has accomplished its purpose, and can be laid before the public. Beauregard's advanced camps at Corinth are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburgh Landing, and the rebel advanced camps are within five miles of ours in front of Grump's Landing.

At Purdy and Bethel the rebels still have only an outpost of four or five regiments, with a small force of artillery and cavalry. At Corinth they may have sixty thousand men, including the ten thousand without arms. They claim one hundred thousand, and from that up indefinitely.

There seems to be no doubt that they mean to make a stand at or near Corinth. They cannot yield that without yielding their whole line of defense along the Northern border of the Gulf States.

A portion of Gen. Buell's army was on Sunday morning last, within a day's march of Savannah. Gen. Grant is under no apprehension of Buell, the latter having been confirmed Major General some weeks after Grant. In this case, therefore, General Grant will command the entire force.

There are rumors, however, that General Halleck will take the field here in person, and on the 10th of May is over, and that there will be four or five corps d'armee.

Major General Grant Smith, Wallace Buell and McPherson as commanders. Take them (the rumors, not the Generals) at a discount.

The wooden gunboats continue dropping occasional shells into the rebel batteries at and above Esplanade. Little importance is attached to their river defenses.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 11 1862.

NUMBER 87.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE LATE BATTLE.

The only news from the scene of the great battle is to the effect that our troops occupy Corinth, Mississippi, the late headquarters of the rebels, and that our loss is 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded, the enemy's loss being estimated at double ours.

MAJOR PRINCE.

The friends in St. Paul of this excellent officer will be glad to learn that he has been nominated a Brigadier-General.

THE WINONA CITY ELECTION.
Has gone Democratic on Mayor and Aldermen. The other officers mixed. Majority on Mayor 56.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

We have received several impatient letters complaining of the delay in publishing in the Press of certain local laws, relating to city charters, special county affairs, &c. &c. Our correspondents need to be informed that these are special laws, and are not published in the newspaper.

We completed some weeks ago the publication of the general laws—all that we have any authority for publishing. The volume of laws is rapidly progressing, and will be ready in a few weeks.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Connecticut election took place Monday, 7th inst., and William A. Buckingham of Norwich was for the fifth time chosen Governor of the State, with a ticket made up of Republicans and Union Democrats. The opposition sailed under semi-secession banner, and made but meagre showing at the polls.

Judges were chosen in some of the Wisconsin circuits, last week. In the 6th circuit (La Crosse, etc.) Hon. Edwin Flint is elected by 1,000 majority over George Gale, the late incumbent. The contest was acrimonious and the vote large. In the Manitowish circuit, Hon. David Taylor was re-elected, without opposition.

Albert W. Pettibone, Democrat, is the Mayor elect of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Colonel Fitz Henry Warren is appointed to the military command of Henry, Bates, St. Clair, and Vernon counties, in Missouri, and with his own Iowa cavalry and the 26th Indiana infantry, he garisons the once famous military posts of Sedalia, Lamine, Osceola, etc.

Charles A. Dana will be succeeded as working office editor by Sydney H. Gay, a member of the New York Tribune editorial corps.

The Republicans nominated Geo. Dawson of the Evening Journal for Mayor of Albany, N. Y., but he declined.

HUNTERVILLE, in Virginia, which is occupied by the advance of Gen. Fremont's army, is a small town a little west of the center of the State. It is a hundred miles from the north line of the State, about one hundred and thirty from the west line, forty five miles west of the Blue Ridge, and the over one hundred miles north of the North Carolina line. It is in the valley of the Greenbrier River, between the Greenbrier and Alleghany mountains. From this point to East Tennessee, there is a good valley road, running southwest. The distance by this road is about 200 miles. We think it will not be many days before we shall see new evidences of the military enterprise and daring of Fremont, in his operations along this natural avenue to the center of the enemy's country.—*Daily Wisconsinian*, 8th.

THE EUROPEAN QUESTION IN BRIEF.
The peace condition of affairs here contrasts favorably with the troubles all over the rest of Europe. Russia, plunged to death by the patriotism of the Poles, and unable, as yet, to carry out the emancipation of the serfs. Prussia, with a squabble between the Legislature and the Kaiser, who is a common sense and half the liberality of his son, Victoria's Imperial crown might reasonably aspire to the honor of Germany.

Austria, in debt and out of credit, doubly fearing an outbreak in Hungary and Venice, Greece with a very pretty rebellion, as it stands. Turkey sinking beneath a load of debt. Italy, aspiring to nationality, but compelled to retain that imperialism in empire, the Papacy, France, compelled to retrench expenditure, and with the first serious difference since he mounted the throne, between Napoleon and his Parliament. Everything shows a troubled future abroad, all is quiet in England, except cotton labor, which is down to starving point.

—Of the Boston boot and shoe market the Reporter says: Dealers and manufacturers are generally well satisfied with the spring trade thus far, and the amount of goods sold to the West during the month of March will compare favorably with that of former years. The stock on hand is rather limited, but manufacturers are only making up orders or working on suitable goods. Stock continues to be held at firm rates. The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea from Boston during the past week have been 10,635 cases.

WENDALL PHILLIPS AND THE CINCINNATI TURNERS.—The Turner Association of Cincinnati has resolved to invite Mr. Wendell Phillips to lecture in Turner hall, on Tuesday. They will doubtless see that the lecture is undisturbed, in spite of the pro-slavery bullies and the miserable Mayor there. As we understood Mr. Phillips to say yesterday he will accept the invitation as soon as his numerous engagements will permit. —*Chicago Daily Illinois (German) Gazette*, 29th.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says movements are going on here in favor of manning Southern forts with black regiments, to save the lives of white soldiers. There is some foundation for a statement that this policy will be urged in the Senate this week.

The *Republican* contains a long account of an attempt by the late jailer Wise, and another, to kidnap from the camp of a New York regiment, five negroes born in Trinidad. He held subjects, and brought from New York. The kidnappers narrowly escaped death at the hands of the soldiers; and the negroes were then escorted under guard to Washington, and delivered to Gen. Washington, who looked them in the Central Guard House.

The Commissioners for the examination of political prisoners, have released from Fort Warren seven members of the late Maryland Legislature, including the ex-Speaker.

A number of the Texas Federal prisoners, released by the rebels, have arrived. One of them was the room-mate of Colonel Corcoran in a Richmond warehouse. He reports him well.

The *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, of Mar. 18th, says a Merriam number two is no building and nearly ready, at a certain point, two hundred and fifty feet in length and fifty feet broad.

WASHINGTON, N. C.

Commander Rowell has forwarded to the Navy Department a communication from Lieutenant Commanding Murray, at Washington, N. C., dated March 26, saying that in obedience to orders, he had proceeded to the place, meeting with obstructions five miles below.

The expedition consisted of three vessels and a transport, having eight companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth. They met no resistance and found the works abandoned and their armament removed. On arriving at Washington they were met by the authorities and many citizens, when the object of the visit was briefly explained to them.

After the military had landed, they proceeded to the Court House and hoisted the American flag. The troops then returned to their vessels.

The authorities expressed a deep affection for the old Union and animosity to its enemies, especially towards troops brought from distant States. This feeling has caused the abandonment of defenses of the place, following by the destruction of Confederate property by the people. The woods and swamps are represented to be full of refugees from the draft and many have already come in.

They are deep and bitter in their denunciation of secession, and promise a regiment, if called, to aid in restoration of the flag.

A Southern paper says that Fort Smith, Ark., has been evacuated, and all the cannon taken away and transferred to another point. Everything indicates a movement of the army Eastward, either for the reinforcement of Memphis, or, as some conjecture, to Rolla, via Ponchartraine.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—A telegraph dispatch received in this city yesterday, announcing that Gen. Mitchell, with the 10th and 12th regiments, had been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

WHEELING, Va., April 7.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says, a telegram just received here informs us that the rebels are retreating before our troops under General Mitchell, who has advanced from Cheat Mountain, and now holds Camp Alleghany, lately evacuated by the Confederates.

The rebels have also fallen back from Monterey and Huntsville, and seem to be aiming for Stanton, where they will have a railroad escape.

New York, April 7.—The steamer *Roman* has arrived from Havana. Several small schooners last ran the blockade and arrived with it.

Vera Cruz dates were to the 23rd. Food had advanced 40 per cent. The Spanish troops were at Orizaba, Orizaba, and Tehuacan. Juarez had imposed a forced loan on six Spanish houses, and one of \$500,000 on the treasury.

The allies protested in an ultimatum requiring nullification of the loan—a negative to be considered a *casus belli*.

It is rumored that there is civil war in Mexico.

A British and French war steamer arrived at Rio Grande, where navigation is to be kept open at all hazards.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE BEFORE THE LATE BATTLE.

The special correspondent of the *Chicago Times* writes:

Canton, April 8.—A refugee from the rebel army, direct from Corinth, Mississippi, arrived this morning. He left Corinth last Monday. He says the force collected at Corinth consists of sixty thousand men, which, by the statements of the rebel authorities, are magnified to a hundred thousand. They are throwing up entrenchments to a moderate extent, but are not fortifying in regular style. General Beauregard is in command, and General Bragg is second.

The army is composed of the remnant of the Bowling Green army, all of the Columbus force, except what went to Island No. 10, several thousand Virginia and South Carolina troops, and the new enlistments and forced levies in Tennessee and the more Southern States. Every State in the Confederacy has been subjected to drafting to raise this army. They are badly clothed, but have enough to eat. They are worse armed than any body of rebels that we have encountered, having for the most part flat lock muskets of the Harper's Ferry pattern, altered muskets of the old United States service, and the same pattern muskets of shot-guns, old rifles, &c., which they exhibited at Fort Donelson.

He represents that they are very much demoralized by their late reverses, and fully convinced that if they are beaten at Corinth they might as well give up the struggle.

Much complaint is made of the officers to whom they attribute their reverses. Gen. Grant's proximity with so large a force is coming battle is regarded with great distrust. The distance between them and Gen. Grant's army is only about twenty miles.

There are a good many sixty-day levies and twelve-month recruits among the rebel army, all of whom are anxious to leave when their time is up, a proceeding which will not be allowed. The twelve-month men are out of service on the 1st of May. Gen. A. S. Johnston is on the line of the Charleston and Memphis railroad towards Decatur. He has a small force with him, which is to be used as a reserve to flank our troops when the battle occurs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTLAND, March 7.—Annexed is a summary of news sent out by the *Ætina* in the House of Commons:

Mr. Gregory asked if the Government's attention had been called to the capture of the British steamer *Labourer* in Mexican waters by a Federal cruiser.

Mr. Layard said the Government's attention had been called to the matter, and Lord Lyons had been instructed to communicate with Mr. Sevard on the subject.

He was unable to state yet what course would be adopted, but the Government thought it proper to order a vessel of war to Matamoros for the protection of British interests in American waters.

The English journal criticizes the commencement of the campaign in Virginia. The *Times* reiterates its belief that nothing will be made of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proposition, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of an association between the North and South.

The *Times* believes that the defense of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country, and argues that if they are really in earnest the North must look for bloodless victories and exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* says that peace may be possibly conquered by one side or the other in or around Richmond.

The King of the Belgians is reported critically ill.

Rumors of ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted. The house of ministers is reported to be unchanged.

A grand banquet had been given to Garibaldi at Milan. He and others made patriotic speeches, indicative of approaching movements.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has taken another step favorable to the freedom of the press. Prince Windischgratz and Count Nesselrode are authorized to publish in the press, and take parties through to Salono River for \$125 each. Mr. Daley is reliable, and will do what he proposes.

He wants to buy Mules for the expedition.

CAPTAIN WESTERN, who came home on recruiting duty, having been detailed for that purpose after the death of Capt. Foot, reported yesterday to Capt. Nelson. As the recruiting business has been discontinued, Capt. W. will return to his regiment in a few days, and take with him the men previously recruited for the regiment.

Capt. Western left Nashville on Thursday last week. He informs us we were mistaken in stating that the Third Regiment was at Murfreesboro. The Third was at Nashville, doing provost duty. The regiment was in fine health, and mustered about 900 men fit for duty.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The new Board of Education met at the City Hall last night and organized by electing the following officers:

Rev. John Mattocks, Secretary; J. S. Peckham, Treasurer.

The following committees were announced by the President:

Accounts.—Messrs. Combs, Ward, Kelly and Beveridge.

Finance.—Messrs. Mattocks, Paine, Ramo, and Kelly.

Property.—Messrs. Nichols, Peckham, E. C. Lambert, and Combs.

Census.—H. A. Lambert, Robertson, Prescott, and Ward.

Expenses.—Messrs. Paine, Peckham, and Mattocks.

Schools.—Messrs. Folsom, Robertson, H. A. Lambert, and Kelly.

Library.—Messrs. E. C. Lambert, Folsom, Beveridge, and Prescott.

MURDER BATTERY.—The First Minnesota Battery, Capt. Munch, was undoubtedly in the late battle on the Tennessee river. It is almost certain that it was among the batteries captured on Sunday and retaken by our troops on Monday. We copy the following memorandum from Capt. Munch's monthly report just received at the Adjutant General's office, and dated at his camp on the 31st of March. It is possible the whole company were taken prisoners, as it will be recollected that it was the batteries of Sherman's and Prentiss's Divisions that were captured on Sunday. Capt. Munch, in his report, says:

The company received orders to report to General Grant March 31st; left St. Louis Arsenal at 9 o'clock A. M., March 31st, to embark on the *Hawthorn*; when the horses were all on board the steamer began to sink and the march had to be taken off. On the 10th day of March the battery embarked on the steamer *John Warner*, which departed at 10 P. M. of March 11th; arrived at Fort Henry, Tennessee, at 10 A. M. on the 13th; reported to General Grant and were ordered up river; arrived at Savannah March 15th; reported to General Smith; left Savannah for Pittsburgh on March 15th, where we reported to General Sherman; were attached to the 4th Brigade, (Col. Buckland's First Division (General Sherman) and were in camp four miles west of Pittsburgh.

The company was all present at the time the report was made, except Joseph Noyes, Jacob Farmer, Chas. Hasselman and Richard Murray, who were left sick in the hospital at St. Louis. Heemann Gellermann, a member of the company, was drowned at St. Louis on the 9th of March.

It is also probable that our Second and Third companies of cavalry were in the engagement, as it will be recollected that when last heard from, Major Brackett's battalion of the Curtis Horse was on its way to join Gen. Grant's army.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices.

THOMPSON BROS.

MARRIED.

Last evening, at the residence of Jas. M. Davis, by the Rev. R. F. Gentry, JESSE R. ROBERTS and Miss DEBORAH JONES, both of Decatur, Ill., were united in holy matrimony.

On the 10th inst. at 10th St., Mrs. MARTHA R. JONSON, aged 70 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, Washburn street, opposite the Ogden.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MAPLE SUGAR is coming in quite plentifully. It sells from wagons at from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

THANKS.—We are indebted to our fellow-citizen, P. Pacey, Esq., who arrived home yesterday by the *Joanette* Roberts, for late Chicago papers.

LOOK TO YOUR CLOTHES LINES.—The yards of several of our citizens have been robbed during the past few nights of clothes left out on the lines. It is always dangerous to risk clothes out of nights.

THE ANTILOPE made her first appearance for the season in these waters last evening. She will now commence, as on former years, making regular daily trips between St. Paul and Carver.

LADIES in search of goods at half price, are daily finding their way to the store of Mr. Scott, on Third street. Our readers will see by advertisement that the sale is continued for ten days longer. If you want bargains in goods, go to Scott's.

THE ABERDEEN BOYS.—Captains Inman and Long arrived at Fort Snelling on Wednesday evening, with their companies from Red River. They had rather a tedious time coming down from St. Cloud through the mud. The boys are all in first rate health and spirits.

GOING OVERLAND TO THE GOLD MINES.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Thomas Daley, who proposes to furnish outfits, and take parties through to Salmon River for \$125 each. Mr. Daley is reliable, and will do what he proposes.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

THE LATE BATTLE.

CORINTH OCCUPIED.

THE LOSSES.

MILWAUKEE, April 10. Special dispatches say we are in possession of Corinth, and that Gen. Johnston's body has been found on the battle field. The killed on our side does not exceed 1,000 and wounded 3,000; rebel loss twice that.

From Island No. 10.

With few exceptions the rebel force around Island No. 10 now are prisoners. An attempt was made by them to cross Keokuk foot, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

Thirteen steamboats are taken instead of the number previously reported. Prisoners say seventy were killed on the Island by mortars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ADVANCE BEYOND MANASSAS.

UNKNOWN ENCOUNTERED—THE COUNTRY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, April 8. The *World's* special correspondent at Warrenton brings the following to-day: The advanced forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The rail road is now running over to Cedar Run, within two miles of Warrenton Junction and thirteen miles from the Rappahannock river. It will take several days to complete the bridge over Cedar Run, inasmuch as the recent storm has swollen all the streams very much. Neither Bull nor Cedar Run can be forced at present, and no troops can move except by railroad.

The cavalry pickets extend some distance southeast of Frontsville, and skirmishes with the rebel scouts are of daily occurrence.

As the army proceeds South the country begins to present fewer of the ravages of the enemy, though in no locality has there been discovered sufficient supplies to support either the men or horses for more than one day.

The reports of the enemy's position are indefinite and uncertain. Contrabands say that the rebel army has divided, leaving the main body at Frontsville, and a smaller body at Cedar Run, within two miles of Warrenton Junction and thirteen miles from the Rappahannock river. It will take several days to complete the bridge over Cedar Run, inasmuch as the recent storm has swollen all the streams very much. Neither Bull nor Cedar Run can be forced at present, and no troops can move except by railroad.

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The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to subscribers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

PITTSBURG LANDING.

We are without further news this morning from the scene of the late battle, other than that Bull, in pursuit of the enemy, had not been heard from.

ISLAND NO. 10.

The victory at, and near this famous island, was truly a great one. One Major General, three Brigadiers, five thousand prisoners, half a score or more of steam boats, and immense quantities of munitions of war.

DEATH OF CAPT. WM. H. ACKER.

No event of the war has brought home to the people of St. Paul its terrible reality with such oppressive weight of sadness as the news of the death of the accomplished and gallant officer whose name heads this notice.

Hon. Henry Acker, received on Thursday evening, a dispatch from Lieut. E. A. O'Brien, dated at Savannah, Tenn., the 9th, briefly stating that his son William had been killed in battle the day before—Monday—and that his body was at Pittsburg Landing. This is all we know of the circumstances of his death.

There has fallen one of the bravest and best—indeed to the hearts of the people of this city more closely, we believe, than any other of the many noble men St. Paul has contributed to the cause of our country.

Wm. Henry Acker was born at Clyde, Wayne Co., New York, December 5th, 1823, and was therefore but little past 38 years of age. He came to St. Paul in 1854, and was in the office of Edmund Rice, Esq., his brother-in-law, for nearly a year. Subsequently for two years he was book-keeper in the Bank of Marshall & Co. During the ensuing Presidential campaign of 1860, he was Captain of the Wide Awake

He had thus been a resident of the city, one of its active young men, full of life and hope—gracious in person, his spotless character, his generous nature, and his noble manners had endeared him to all. He had been connected with volunteer militia formerly captain of the Pioneer Guard, and more recently Adjutant General of the 5th, which office he held and at the beginning of the war and resigned, to take command of a company in the First Regiment. He was in the first fight at Bull Run, and received a wound from a spent ball, striking him just above the left eye. He was taken up insensible, but soon recovered from the shock sufficiently to accompany the regiment to Washington. After his complete recovery, he received the appointment of Captain in the Sixth Iowa Infantry of the regular army. He was detailed to St. Paul on a recruiting service to fill up the regiment which had then recently been created by act of Congress in accordance with the army.

Our volunteer recruits, taking almost everybody that wanted to enlist, he succeeded but poorly in recruiting, and was ordered in October to a recruiting station in Wisconsin. Thence he went to Kentucky with a part of his regiment that had recruited. He was with Bull's army, that joined Grant on Monday morning, and probably fell in the heroic charge that turned the tide of battle and won the victory of that day.

We knew him well, having been associated in our day avocations for two years. He was the soul of unselfishness and honor. It could be said of him, as of Bayard, with truth, that "he was without fear and without reproach."

His father and mother reside near this city—presently with their daughter, Mrs. Edmund Rice—having recently left their dwelling home by fire.

With them, and the other dear and dear ones at home, we mingle tears of cordial sympathy and sorrow for their irreparable loss. This whole community tender them the most heartfelt condolence. If there is ever anything in death that can lighten the darkness of its shadows, surely it is found where the brave and noble fall upon the field of battle fighting in a noble cause.

Come to the bridal chamber, death;
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath;
Come, when the blessed souls
Which close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wait the stroke;
Come, in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake's shock, the ocean's storm,
Come, when the heart beats high and warm,
With lamp, song, and dance, and wine,
And thou art terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear,
Of agony, is thine.

LOCALITIES NEAR THE GREAT BATTLE.
Pittsburg Landing is situated on the west bank of the Tennessee river, about eight miles above (north of) Savannah, and is less than ten miles north of the Mississippi river. It is 18 miles from Corinth, where the rebel army was mainly stationed before the fight. Corinth is 93 miles, by the Charleston and Memphis railroad, from Memphis, and is about five miles south of the Tennessee line. Purdy is a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 17 miles due north of Corinth, about 13 miles W. N. W. of Pittsburg Landing, and about the same distance from Savannah.

FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT.

CAMP MINNESOTA, Nashville, April 10, 1862.

We are encamped just outside of the city, in a beautiful clover field, within sight of the capital of Tennessee. Our Regiment was paid off yesterday, and are now in fine spirits. We are waiting anxiously to move on toward the rebels. The weather is getting to be very warm; the peach trees are all in blossom, and the farmers are planting corn, and have been for a week past. We thought when we left Kentucky that we had got through guarding railroads, but that was not to be, as we are doing the same kind of business here. We are called the best drilled regiment that has ever passed through the city of Nashville. They call us regulars, as we wear white gloves, and march so well. The ladies did not look much unlike us when we first arrived here, but I think their sentiments are undergoing a change.

You must excuse me for writing so much, but as it was raining to-day, I had nothing to do.

Yours respectfully, S. S. H.

CINCINNATI ELECTION.

The municipal election in Cincinnati took place on Monday, and resulted in a complete triumph of the unconditional Union ticket over the regularly organized secession Democracy.

Judges of the Superior Court of Hamilton county were elected at the same time, and the unconditional Union candidates received large majorities in both the city of Cincinnati and the country towns.

THE NEW SOUTH.—We are indebted to W. W. Kimball, Esq., of St. Anthony, for a copy of a paper started at Port Royal, South Carolina, by New England emigrants that have recently settled there under the leadership of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. It is a much more sane and loyal paper than was ever before published on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.—We have received the *New Yorker* from Fort Garry, dated March 19. It contains no news of interest. It has calls for town meetings in different parts of the settlement of those contemplating going to the Saskatchewan gold fields.

WESTERN VIRGINIA A FREE STATE.—The vote on the new Constitution in West Virginia, cast on the 23d inst., was, in favor of the constitution and in favor of gradual emancipation.

THE 12th REGIMENT AT ITS LAST GATHERING.—The 12th Regiment, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 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The Saint Paul Press.

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SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE WAR.

In this contest for the supremacy of the

laws, we must not permit the success

which have followed, and are yet to follow

our arms, to cause us to drift into the de-

plorable fallacy that military success settles

everything. The war now inaugurated will

settle nothing permanently, unless it be

made to subserve the loftiest purposes of

humanity. Just as nettles, which do not

die, produce nettles the next spring, so

slavery, unless it receive its death blow,

will again and again produce its legitimate

results, in future crops of ever-renewed

miseries. Mangle all the sinews of the

proslavery press in regard to "the Eternal

Nigger," the nation cannot settle this ques-

tion without thoughtfully reflecting upon

the fact that the black man has rights, and

that the white man has duties, and that

the one is as much a part of the human

family as the other. The public mind must

be brought to the point where it will see

that the black man is as much a part of

the human family as the white man, and

that the white man is as much a part of

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THE SOUND OF THE SHELL.

By Mrs. F. D. GAGE.

There is a legend of old that a strange story

tells, Of the sound of the sea, that is heard in

the shells. Though for thousands of miles they are borne

from the shore, Place your ear to their cells, you may still hear

Of the war that in infancy rocked them to

sleep, In the peering heart's caves of the wind-scratched

deep.

So the heart in its wanderings where'er it

roam, If true to itself, turns with yearning for home,

That thro' all its life long, may be felt and be

heard.

In the thrill of a tone, in the sound of a word,

That no other as truthful may feel and may

prove, As thought answers thought in the circles of

love.

New friendships may bind us, new loves lay

their claim, New homes may enshrine us, they are never

The home we first loved on this beautiful

Isle, Of the friends of our childhood, the place of our

birth, In the depths of our hearts ever sung they

will be, As shells ever sing of their homes in the sea.

A WONDERFUL CASE OF LONGEVITY.

We saw to day a case of longevity en-

tirely new to the world in the United States.

At a recent picture gallery we met Mr.

Peter Rozelle, 100 years old, and 100 years

old in the city of Brooklyn on the 27th

of April, 1753, and if he lives till the 27th

of April, 1853, he will be 200 years old.

He is still quite cheerful and hearty. Owing to rheumatism

he is unable to use his legs, but he is still

able to use his arms, and he is still quite

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862 SPRING TRADE 1862

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,
Branch of Cooley & Tower, (Formerly Liversmore &
Cooley) St. Louis, established 1843.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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TERMS CASH.

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we receive the ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and
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LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK

to which liberal additions will be made upon the
opening of navigation.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will
enable us to

DUPPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR
MILWAUKEE PRICES,

Without, in many cases, adding to cover difference in
cost of transportation.

J. D. SLICHTER,
 Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY,
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 friends in his new position.

Salut. Paul, M-rch 6 1870 overly

WINE—50 BARRELS INCLUDING
 100 and 200 Gallon Casks. Filigree, Port,
 CHATEAU, V. TOWNE & CO.

CORNU—500 COGS. BEST
 quality, including a few barrels in the celebrated
 kaiser 601.

COOLEY TOWNE & CO'S.

CORNU—200 COGS. MINILLA
 100 and 200 Gallon Casks. Filigree, Port,
 CHATEAU, V. TOWNE & CO.

COOLEY TOWNE & CO'S.


COFFEE—150 BAGS RIO SAN L.
 quality, prime. 100 and 200 lbs. casks, very choice,
 CHATEAU, V. TOWNE & CO.

SPICES—30 BAGS PEPPER AND

-spine; also Nutting, Olives, Cassia, Cloger,
 wash Partner Babbitt's children; also, to be
 COOLEY TOWNE & CO.'S
 \$16.38.-200 BURLS. P. R. CRUMB-
 ed, Portland, Ore. for sale; lowest market rate; rated
 wash Partner Babbitt's children; also, to be
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 \$16.38.-150 BURLS. AND BURL
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SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK,
 JACKSON ST., SAINT PAUL.
 Having had over thirty years experience in the best
 Watch Factories in England and America, he feels
 himself competent to do anything in his line a little
 superior to any other establishment in the northwest.
 JOHN B. PERSON, wishing to perfect themselves
 in the business will be received under instruction on
 very moderate terms. Fine work done and Clock and
 Watch Wreck out for the trade at low rates. m19
 St. Paul Vinegar Works.

NO. 4 SIBLEY STREET.



Palmer's Pure Vinegar.

We would call the attention of our friends to the fact that this pure vinegar is sold by all the leading grocers and druggists in the city.

to do but just directly of us should be particularly specify "Palmer's Pure Vinegar," when ordering in wholesale dealers in St. Paul.

CONSUMERS

could in all cases ask for PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

is for sale by all the Grocers in the city who desire good quality Goods for sale. Try it, and you

use no other.

From D. B. REID, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c. :

I hereby certify, that I have examined the vine-manufactured by C. C. LEWIS & Co. of this city, and have found it of excellent quality and free from deleterious ingredients.

D. B. REID, M. D.
St. Paul Dec. 19, 1861.

Sold at wholesale or retail at our works on Sibley's
March 31, 1862 C. C. LEWIS & Co.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

E. C. BELOTE, Proprietor.

CORNER OF TENTH AND JACKSON STREETS

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

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OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS and GREENLEAF
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In Saint Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK,
But only the genuine. a20-117

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Staff Officer's Manual and Form Book—an exceedingly valuable book for officers.

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BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horse

Overland Coaches, with careful and experienced Drivers,

all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, 2nd Stage, Monday, Wednesday, Friday,

and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis, twice daily, at 8

o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

For St. Cloud, 2nd Stage, Monday, Wednesday, Friday,

and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud and Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

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DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,

And at prices in many instances

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTA

TION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloth, from 10 to 12 1/2 per yard;

Embroidered Silk De Chevre;

Every variety of quality.

Embroidered and Pink Gingham.

Blue, Green and Pink Baroque Laines.

English, French and American Mousline de

Laines; Printed Lanes in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Gingham;

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear,

Broadcloth; black and fancy Cashmeres;

Suits, and Summer Cloth.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND

EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

By the piece or package, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

Can purchase their goods at, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF DRESS AND MANIFOLD.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

will be sold for

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFT COMPETITION.

The Public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

218-220 N. 3RD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

FOR DRY GOODS AND

YANKEE NOTIONS

GO TO

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

NEXT DOOR TO THE N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We mean to keep up our reputation for selling

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

Call and see for yourselves. Remember our

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

FOR SHOES, BELTING,

Belting, Trunks, Boxes, and other goods, call on

J. C. BURBANK & CO., 100 N. 3RD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Go to the One Price Cheap Cash Store of

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ERNEST ALBRIGHT,

BUTCHER AND DEALER IN

FURS OF ALL KINDS,

Third Street, three doors below Day & Jack's Drug

Store, St. Paul.

Hats, caps, and other goods, call on

ROBERT H. BARRING & CO., 100 N. 3RD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sign of the ANVIL.

Agents for Barring & Co.'s celebrated FINE

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HOTELS, SALOONS, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office.

JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," re-

spectfully announces to his old friends and all other

men—no boys in that—he is now fairly under way;

and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EYE

OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of reading matter can always be found

on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationary, &c.

All who may favor the

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

N. PUGHEN, Proprietor,

Corner 5th & Washington streets, St. Paul, Minn.

This house is the most centrally located in the city,

is clean and comfortable, and is well adapted to the

needs of the traveling public. It is situated on the

corner of 5th and Washington streets, and is within

easy reach of the city hall, the court house, the

theater, and all the other places of interest in the

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 15 1862.

NUMBER 90.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.
ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

Two papers take a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore present inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

We have meagre dispatches by telegraph, but quite full columns from the mails. We get no information in regard to our Second Regiment, which, it is supposed, was in the great battle. No news in such a case is good news. If there had been many casualties, we should have heard before this time. Our First Battery is mentioned by the correspondent of the Chicago Times, as having been taken by the enemy, and recovered again.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.
Beauregard claims the victory. He says he has 8,000 prisoners and 36 guns. Whatever it may be to us it was no victory to the enemy. They attacked us, and were beaten back. Our inability to pursue the enemy was all we lacked of a decisive victory.

It is true and most shameful, we confess, that our army was surprised and cut to pieces in the manner it was on Sunday; and some one will have to account for it.

CHICAGO CITY ELECTION.
The Republicans have nominated a straight ticket with C. N. Hollen for Mayor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL FREE FROM SLAVERY.

We rejoice to be able to announce that the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House last Friday—having previously passed the Senate, and was promptly signed by the President. Our report of the proceedings of Friday, stopped midway of the debate at the close of which, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the vote was taken and the bill passed, 73 to 39.

The world moves.

WOUNDED OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

We notice that the following soldiers of the Minnesota Second, wounded at Mill Spring, have been taken to the Fourth Street Hospital, Cincinnati, from Somerset, Kentucky:

Carl Winter, Wm. Wilson, Geo. McDouglth, Thomas McDouglth.

They will be much better cared for at Cincinnati, than it was possible at Somerset.

"A SITTING ON THE STOLEN MARY."

Any one who has noticed the persistence of overdone rancor with which the *Pioneer* and *Faribault Republican* have been "pitching into" the publications of the Commissioner of Statistics, will need no suggestion of ours to assist them to the inference that criticism so ill-tempered, so studiously uncandid and dishonest, coupled with so much of downright falsehood, are instigated by some other motive than a desire to preserve the purity of the English tongue.

But we should like to know why the *Faribault Republican*, in a scurrilous article in reply to *Twelveedee*—reproduced of course in the *Pioneer* of Saturday—finds it necessary to resort to the following astounding whopper among several others:

"The learned *Twelveedee* informs us that the first great object of the author of the Statistical Report was to get up a Report which should be a model of elegant and elegant composition."

Now, what *Twelveedee* did say, was that the *Faribault critic* "W." had fallen into several important mistakes in his comments on this little pamphlet. To quote his language:

"These mistakes are in supporting . . . that the first object of an official Report is to furnish a model of elegant and elegant composition," &c. &c.

Whether the object which the *Pioneer* and *Republican* are pursuing with such laborious zeal is sufficiently important to justify such a barefaced and impudent falsehood as this, they can best judge for themselves. Certainly no concern for mother tongue can require such terrific sacrifices of truth.

But since the subject of W.'s "Racy Review" of the Commissioner's style is revived, we may say that *Twelveedee's* criticisms of that acute critic were it seems to us unwarrantably meretricious. He showed indeed very conclusively that W.'s critical comments were those of a man entirely and stupidly ignorant of the construction and ordinary uses of the English language; but he omitted to quote some very curious illustrations of that ignorance from the text of the "Racy Review" already—and which we take the present opportunity to supply:

We quote from the "Racy Review":
"First Illustration.—'We do not believe that his three repeated statements that a resident of Minnesota prescribes profusely in the open air in the winter season with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero'—is the style of statistics that are destined to permanently benefit Minnesota."

The style that are is a pretty good style for a critic of style and a racy review in the bargain. The grammar however is as correct as the assertion. Mr. Wheelock never made the statement attributed to him, nor any other of the extravagant statements which W. puts into his mouth.

Second Illustration.—"In fact we believe that to such men as Mr. Wheelock should be properly charged much of the ill-feeling generated here."

"Generated here" is an excellent sample of elegant and chaste composition by which to try offenders against the grammatical proprieties—is it?

Third Illustration.—"Every body knows (that) such statements are lies."

You must look to your relative pronouns better than that, "W." or you will never do for a grammatical censor—never in the world.

Fourth Illustration.—"Not confining himself to his business as a gatherer of statistics—the author has sought to spread himself on his fine writing."

"He author,"—the author of "what?" of "himself,"—or of "a Gatherer of Statistics"—A Racy Reviewer of style, this, truly.

Fifth Illustration.—"Ain't that stunning?"
"Ain't" is a vulgar contraction of "ain't not" so that the above brilliant remark translated would read—"Ain't not that stunning?"—which for a critic of "style" may without exaggeration be considered as decidedly "stunning."

Sixth Illustration.—"We have not space, time or inclination to follow this line writer further."

Now there is style for you. If you want style.

Seventh Illustration.—In several places this racy reviewer uses the word "proven," for "proved." The word is used only in the Scotch vernacular, and by very ignorant *Faribault* critics, and does not properly belong to the English language any more than "auld," or "twa."

These are a few random specimens of the "style" of this "racy reviewer" of style; and we might, if it were worth while, show some sterner specimens of syntax, or of rhetorical construction, of which any ten-year-old school boy would be ashamed, in every original sentence of this two-column critique upon syntax and rhetoric. Enough, however, has been quoted to show that this pretentious censor of "style" is utterly ignorant of everything of which "style" consists—ignorant, indeed, of the elementary rules of composition, or of the rudiments of English grammar.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Four SEASIDE, April 14, 1862.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

The ladies of St. Paul have exercised their privilege through the Ladies' Aid Society, in supplying some of the wants of the soldiers in the Fifth Regiment of volunteers of this State. Last week three of them came here from about twenty pillows, and over forty pillow-cases, most of which we needed very much, and were put in immediate use. They brought us also some articles of clothing, and promised us more—such as shirts, drawers, and dressing gowns—which we have since sent for and received. They brought us also some of fruit, jellies, and some little articles of diet, as farina, &c. Mrs. Ross Wilkinson, also, and a lady who desires to be nameless, have sent us some nice little delicacies in the way of jellies, preserved fruits and native wines. The ladies of St. Anthony have visited us, and brought a few pairs of socks, some shirts, a dressing gown, and some slippers, for all which we are truly thankful, and hope to make the best use of them.

We still feel the need of two or three rocking chairs, comfortable for a sick man to sit in, when first rising from his bed. A few more pairs of slippers, some towels, spitting cups, old cloths, and a few bandages. And in our culinary department, we are sadly deficient of furniture, such as basins, plates, cups and saucers, knives, forks and spoons—of each of which a dozen would be put to immediate use. To be sure, the Government supplies these, but it is through the Medical Purveyor of this Department, and he is in St. Louis. While we need them, we are getting them from there, and need them, and after the time we could get them from there, we shall want them here but a few days, so that if some benevolent individual or association would supply us for the present, it would be quite an accommodation to us. We need also in the kitchen of our hospital, a few tin pans—two or three—and a tub, all of which would be thankfully received.

F. B. ETHERIDGE,
Surgeon Fifth Regiment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 11th.—Mr. Wilson's fugitive slave law provides for the issuance by the District Judges or Commissioners of the United States District Circuit Court, upon petition verified by oath of the claimant, of warrants for the arrest of an alleged fugitive, for his examination by the Judge or Commissioners, or for the return of the warrant in a place apart and in presence only of his counsel.

If the fugitive, after being cautioned or informed of the provisions of this act, whereby he has a right to trial by jury and freedom from risk should plead "guilty," then the Marshal is to convey him to the boundaries of the district and safely deliver him to the petitioner. But if the plea is "not guilty," the alleged fugitive may not upon the defense of law or fact under indictment at Common Law, and shall be tried within forty days by a jury. As in case of other indictments, judgments may be reversed, if affirmed in Circuit Courts upon a writ of error. Before the issuance of any order for the surrender, the claimant must establish his loyalty, past and present. The Marshal is required to accept bond with sufficient sureties for the value, in the State where the fugitive escaped, for the appearance of the fugitive, from time to time. The Commissioner's fee is twenty-five dollars.

The rebel position at Yorktown is very strong. There is a semicircle of batteries extending from the York to the James rivers, with a swamp in front flooded by damming two creeks. Immortal success is not to be looked for.

General Jo Johnston is now in full command at Yorktown and the rebel General Lee is not believed to be there. But thirty of our men had been killed in the siege up to last night. Baltimore rebels are jubilant, being assured of our defeat.

Every rebel gun on the Yorktown fortifications is under cover, for fear of the *Berard* ship-shooters.

The House, by 93 to 29, passed, at six o'clock this evening, the Discredit of Columbia Discredit Bill. There were several Democratic yeas. Several Democrats were

absent. Mr. Crittenden made an unexpected bitter speech against the bill and against all confiscation. Several speeches had been prepared on our side, but none were made.

The President signed the emancipation resolution to day.

The Senate passed a bill repealing the law disqualifying negroes from carrying mails, without debate.

The committee on the conduct of the war say that the evidence shows faithful service by the rebels upon the bodies of Union soldiers.

In the Senate Mr. Foster to day introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics in the department of the Interior, the chief executive officer to be called the "Commissioner of Agriculture and Statistics," to be appointed by the President. The Bureau is to be charged with the collection and distribution of new varieties of seeds, grains and plants; and the procurement of information in relation to modes of cultivation, rearing and breeding of stock, and concerning domestic and foreign trades and manufactures, banks and currency, and in the United States, and the taking of the decennial census, the charges and compensation to be the same as in the present agricultural division of the Patent Office.

GEN. POPE'S COLUMN.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR ISLAND NO. 10.

OVER 7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

CAIRO, April 11.—The following general order was read at the head of every company in General Pope's army at New Madrid, last evening, and created the wildest enthusiasm.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, New Madrid, April 10, 1862.

(General Order No. 2.)

The following dispatch, from Major General Halleck, commanding this Department, has been received, and with this order will be published at the head of every regiment and detachment of this command:

St. Louis, April 8, 1862.

To Major General Pope:—Your command on your splendid achievement. It exceeds in boldness and brilliancy all other operations of this war. It will be memorable in Military history, admired by future generations. You deserve well of your country.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General commanding.

The General has little to add to this dispatch. The conduct of the troops was splendid throughout. It was precisely what he expected. To such an army nothing is impossible, and the General commanding hopes yet to lead them to some nice little delicacies in the way of jellies, preserved fruits and native wines. The ladies of St. Anthony have visited us, and brought a few pairs of socks, some shirts, a dressing gown, and some slippers, for all which we are truly thankful, and hope to make the best use of them.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We are under obligations to Dr. Jarvis, for a fine lot of radishes, and pie plant, the first of the season.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.—A few copies left for sale at our counting room, at 10 cents each, or 75 cents a dozen.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Ange, accused of stealing cars from Mr. Graham at Mendota, has had his examination before Spire Gibbs. In default of \$150 bail, he was committed.

RESEMBLANCE SHOOTERS.—The order sending this company to St. Louis has been countermanded, and they go to Washington next at 10 o'clock. First boat through the Lake. Good!

ARREST.—A colored man named Samuel Blair, who was convicted of assault with intent to kill at Stillwater on Saturday last, and who broke from the officers subsequently, was arrested by our police yesterday and lodged in jail to await a requisition from the sheriff of Washington County.

The auction sale of first class furniture advertised by Messrs. Fairchild & Pease for last Saturday was postponed for Wednesday next at 10 o'clock. Sale in their basement room, on Third street, Bridge Square.

MILITARY.—Lieut. J. M. Thompson, Adjutant of Col. Sanborn's Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, left last evening for St. Louis in advance of the Regiment. The Regiment will leave as soon as there is through transportation to St. Louis.

MAJOR SUGAR.—From all accounts from the Minnesota valley and other sugar regions of the State, the "sugar run" has been most abundant this season, and those owning maple lands have abundantly improved the occasion to turn out large quantities of sweet things. This is all so much gained, while waiting for the season of planting to come round.

A BRIDGE DAMAGED.—We learn that the ice in passing out from above the Falls on Saturday night carried away two piers of the North Minneapolis Bridge, west of the draw. About forty feet of the centre of the main falls were also carried away. At this rate, we will soon have no Falls of St. Anthony to lionize in our descriptions of what is to be seen in Minnesota.

EARLE S. GOODRICH'S POSITION.—The *Pioneer* states the following as the position of Earle S. Goodrich in the army. The *Pioneer* is good authority in this matter, of course:

Mr. Earle S. Goodrich has been appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, but is attached, for temporary service, to the staff of Gen. Shields.

FROM THE REGIMENT.—Mr. E. H. Fowler, of Newport, Washington County, a member of Company B, Third Regiment, has returned home on sick furlough. He left Nashville on the first inst. All the news he brings from the Regiment was anticipated by the letter we have already published therefrom, dated the 4th. It is Mr. Fowler's opinion that the Third will remain some time at Nashville in discharge of provost duty. The Regiment was in general good health and in a fine state of discipline.

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.—The Minneapolis and St. Anthony Glee Clubs, assisted by Oliver Tumbler, the celebrated pianist, Mr. and Mrs. Dearborn, J. Redington and other musicians, will give a grand musical entertainment and social levee at Woodman's Hall, Minneapolis, this (Tuesday) evening, for the benefit of Rev. R. W. Bryant, of the Free Will Baptist Society. Everybody invited.

Single tickets 15 cents; tickets admitting gentleman and lady, 25 cents. They can be had at Cushman's and William's book stores.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO CAPTAIN LUGG.—To-day, at 10 o'clock, Capt. Lugg, of Company G, Fourth Regiment, who is composed entirely of German soldiers, will be presented by his officers and men with a magnificent regulation sword, with belt and other equipments. Corporal Meyer will make the presentation speech.

This, so far as we recollect, is one of the very few occasions since military companies for the different regiments were organized in Minnesota, that a Captain has received the emblems of his position by the munificence of his officers and men, and shows well for Capt. Lugg, and the love and reverence prevailing in his corps for its commander.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.—Lieut. C. L. Truman of the Eighteenth Infantry regular army, has opened a recruiting office in Rogers' Block.

Now that the enlistments for the volunteer service have been stopped, the ranks of the new regiments of regulars should be filled up rapidly.

The inducements to enlist in the regular service, are greater than ever before, inasmuch as the French plan has been adopted, of promoting one-half of all the commissioned officers from the ranks. One-third of the commissioned officers, and all the non-commissioned are appointed from the ranks as the companies are recruited, and when the regiment is full, promotions from the ranks are made to equal one-half of all the commissioned officers.

This mode offers great inducements to men to enlist. Seven commissioned officers have already been promoted from the ranks in the regiment for which Lieut. Truman is recruiting.

The Review of the troops at Fort Snelling will take place this afternoon at three o'clock. Colonel Sanborn, as senior officer of the post, will act as Brigadier General commanding, on the occasion. The Governor's Staff will appear in uniform; but the Governor himself, in accordance with the time-honored and very proper rule, which we have rarely heard of being violated, will appear in plain citizen's dress.

The Alhambra will leave the lower levee at one o'clock, and arrive at the Fort in ample time to allow her passengers to witness the grand display. Returning, she will leave immediately after the review is over, and reach St. Paul by six. Fare for the trip to the Fort and back, fifty cents.

The Jeannette Roberts has also her "shingle" out for Fort Snelling to day at 1 o'clock, and will arrive in time from Red Wing to take up a load of passengers to witness the review.

THE CITY FLOUR MILLS.—The St. Paul City Flouring Mills, at the upper levee, have been rented of John R. Irvine & Co., by Mr. C. H. H. Baker, an experienced miller from Oswego, New York. Mr. B. has fitted up the establishment with extra fine new bolts, exclusively for doing merino work. He is now running day and night, and manufacturing an extra article of flour. He purchases none but the best wheat in market.

Mr. Baker, we are informed, has already received an order from Boston for 10,000 barrels of his flour, which will be packed in the best of coopers, made of extra oak staves from the St. Croix. His shipping arrangements are through Messrs. Temple & Baugher, over the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Railroads, to Chicago; thence through the Lakes by Messrs. Hooper & Crawford's first-class propellers, to Ogdensburg, and thence over the Vermont Central Railroad, to Boston.

RIVER ITEMS.—The late rains and warm sun of yesterday will probably open Lake Pepin earlier in the week than was anticipated. We should not be surprised to see a boat through the lake this evening or to-morrow morning—possibly sometime to day.

The Jeannette Roberts will make her last trip to Red Wing, carrying the mails, this evening, and return to enter the Minnesota river trade on Wednesday.

The Antelope, having been thoroughly repaired, now arrives from Carver daily at 11 A. M. and departs at 2 P. M.—"regular as a clock."

IMPORTANT TO PILOTS AND ENGINEERS.—On the 28th of March General Halleck issued an order in regard to the navigation of the Mississippi, and all other waters within his Department, from which we take the following extract:

As all the navigable streams of Minnesota and Wisconsin come within Gen. Halleck's jurisdiction, we publish the portion of the order relating to pilots and engineers for the benefit of all concerned:

"That all licenses to pilots and engineers, navigating the waters of this Military Department, be revoked, from and after the 15th proximo, (April), and that said pilots and engineers take out new licenses from the 'Superintending Inspector,' who will only grant licenses to persons of approved loyalty; or, in case of doubt, will require bond with security for the loyal conduct of such engineers and pilots."

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.—We notice that Messrs. Galley & Janes have got fairly to work in their newly erected building on Washburn street, near Fifth and are now turning out immense quantities of chairs every day. Their manufactory is the most extensive in the State, and the character of the work they do is not surpassed anywhere. They supply all the St. Paul furniture dealers; use none but the best of material, and employ none but the best of workmen in their establishment. There is one of the manufacturing establishments of our city which we can heartily recommend to all who wish anything in the chair line, from the most luxurious "rockers" down to the plain old-fashioned " Windsor."

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WISCONSIN'S LINE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER ABOUT THE MERRIMAC.

BEAUREGARD CLAIMS A VICTORY AT PITTSBURG.

FORT MONROE, April 13.

The Merrimac remained in the same position all day yesterday until evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She is generally supposed to have been aground. None of the rebel fleet have shown themselves to day.

Several Captains of vessels in port testified in relation to the three vessels captured by the rebel steamer Jananawot, that they were ordered to move either out of the harbor or inside of Hampton bar.

As the position of the vessels in question was inside the bar, the blame, if any, on account of their capture, should rest upon the Harbor master, rather than on the captured vessels.

Mr. Quigg, a correspondent of the *World*, who arrived here this morning on a charge of having prepared matter for publication of a contraband character.

Mr. Quigg, a correspondent of the *World*, who arrived here this morning on a charge of having prepared matter for publication of a contraband character.

In reference to Beauregard's dispatches alluding to in the Old Point letter, inquiries have been made of the War Department, and we are authorized to say that the reports from Pittsburg Landing already given to the public, contradict the report in the Norfolk papers.

All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of General Grant would permit and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

The Pittsburg Battle.

WISCONSIN'S SHARE OF THE GLORY.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Daily Wisconsin* from the forenoon, from a Cairo correspondent:

CAIRO, April 13, 10 o'clock P. M.—The 14th, 15th and 16th Wisconsin regiments were all in the fight. The 16th Wisconsin was in Prentiss' division, and with the others in the division were mostly dispersed or captured. What remained of them fought bravely and suffered terribly. The 15th Wisconsin reached Pittsburg on Saturday evening, and immediately marched to the front of Sherman's division. They were exposed on Sunday to the heaviest and most deadly kind of fire, and yet they returned it with an energy worthy of veterans. All these regiments—those we have named—did splendidly.

Let Wisconsin glory in the unflinching bravery and patriotism of her noble sons. It is impossible as yet to procure a complete list as all the casualties.

Governor Harvey and the party from Wisconsin, with a boat load of hospital stores, left late Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, to relieve the wounded of the Wisconsin regiments. The hospital steamer *Louisiana* arrived to day from Pittsburg Landing. It was filled with wounded soldiers, in charge of Dr. Wagner, U. S. A. The wounded have every possible attention.

Wisconsin Regiments in the Fight.
Of the 16th Regiment, Col. Allen, was slightly wounded in the arm. Col. Wood, very slightly, and Lieut. Col. Mechemer wounded. Major Hancock not hurt, and was not in the fight until Monday, behaved with great steadiness and bravery.

Men speak in most enthusiastic terms of the conduct of the regiment and company officers in the field. Loss 30 killed, and about 70 wounded, who are at Savannah. No loss officers were killed except Captain Waldo. Lieut. Foot of Company B, severely wounded.

All Quiet at Fortress Monroe.
WASHINGTON, April 12.
A private dispatch dated at Fortress Monroe last night, 10 o'clock, received here this morning, represents that there was clear moonlight and all quiet in that vicinity.

TAX ON WHISKY.
Some of the newspapers have erroneously stated that the tax bill as passed by the House, taxes the stock of whisky, and other spirits, on hand previous to the 1st of May.

Our Loss in the Late Battle.
New York, April 14.
A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, after being captured at the battle at Pittsburg Landing and afterwards escaped, has arrived at Cairo. He reports our loss at 4,000 killed, and 12,000 wounded. The battle lasted thirteen hours and a half on Sunday and eight hours on Monday. We captured all but two or three of their cannon, including the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans.

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